The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NIGHT.

Low sinks the Sun, his cheering ray
Peeps o'er the rim of dying day;
But, lingering in the western skies,
Rathes rugged peaks in crimson dies,
Whose oak-crowned crests in ancient pride
'Neath shades of night seem loath to hide;
While earth beneath Night's curtain drawn,
Awaits the approach of morrow's dawn.
Slow rising from yon eastern height
A smiling orb beguiles the night,
At whose approach some little gem
Which shines in Nature's diadem,
With eye so calm, and look serene,
Steals forth to view the death-like scene.
But now a myriad, armed with light,
Of heavenly warriors, in their might
Rush forth upon the gathering gloom,
And force the Night King to his doom.
The King of Night with broken shield;
Attempts no more his power to wield;
But at the approach of morning light,
Betakes him to his lonely flight.
Night's heavenly warriors, one by one,
Have fled before the royal Sun;
And Nature free, Night's pall withdrawn,
Awakes to greet the smiling dawn.

VIVIAN.

THE RED CLOAK.

"Was that the postman's knock, Grace?"

"Yes, dear, and here is a letter for you from the firm, I know by the envelope."

And answering her husband's quick glance of interest, the young wife placed the letter in his eagerly extended hand adding with a smile, "if I did not know that it is business, Philip, I think I should claim my privilege and peep over your shoulder while you read."

"You are welcome to do it, my darling: I know I have no secrets from you."

"Very well, sir, I will consent to stay here until you have read your letter; it has occurred to me that you might want my advice about something, for you know that I am your better half."

"More than half, little woman; you are nearer the whole. I don't know what I should do without you, Grace. Maimed, helpless, where should I be but for your tender nursing, which is doing more than anything to make me well."

As he spoke Philip Holt looked with sorrowful significance at his bandaged leg, which was supported on a chair. He had been for some weeks suffering from a compound fracture and other injuries sustained in a fall from a dog-cart. Philip was a clerk in a mercantile house in the small town of Oldingham. He had been about two years married to Grace Howard, a young nursery governess, and the orphan daughter of a country surgeon; she had brought him no other marriage dowry than her fair face and true heart.

The young pair had begun life with love as their chief worldly capital; and thanks to their united efforts—to the wife's talent for domestic management and the husband's habits of industry and economy—all had gone well with them to the date of this unfortunate accident. Until then there had been no shadow of care in the little home, which had been their earthly paradise, though it consisted only of two plainly furnished rooms, the second floor of a small house in the suburb of the town; but, as Philip fondly said, Grace had such a happy way of making everything bright about her.

The young wife understood her husband's sorrowful glances, but she tried to divert his thoughts saying playfully, "Come, Phillip, your letter; I thought you were in a hurry to read it; now I am getting impatient to hear what the firm have to say: perhaps they have written to tell you that they cannot do without you any longer."

Was it forboding of coming evil that made Philip hesitate before he opened the envelope, conscious of a vague feeling of uneasiness as he glanced at the bright face that was smiling over his shoulder? She seemed so full of hopeful anticipation, to which he was unable to respond, for he could not divest himself of a strange, undefinable fear connected with the letter.

"What is the matter, Phillip? Are you ill?"

This was the young wife's anxious question as she saw her husband suddenly drop the letter and heard his half-stifled cry. When she caught sight of his ghastly paleness and altered manner she hastily picked up the letter, exclaiming:

"Oh, Phillip, what is it?"

That something in the letter was the cause of his agitation she now felt sure. Her first care was to soothe him, and she did it in the tender, womanly fashion that seldom fails of its power over the sex of sterner mould.

"Is it bad news? Tell me, Philip, is it bad news? Don't try to keep it back with the thought of sparing me. Your trouble is mine, and whatever it is, I must bear my part."

In reply the poor fellow wound his arm about her slight figure, and in his heart blessed her for the comfort which her loving, courageous words had given him.

"Come," she urged, with fond persistence that was not to be turned aside, "tell me the worst; it cannot be anything very dreadful. The doctor says you are getting better, and while you are spared to me, Philip, I think I could bear anything."

He tried to smile, but it faded from his lips as he pushed the letter, which she had placed on the table, towards her, faltering:

"Read for yourself darling. It is from the firm; they send me notice of dismissal."

It was true. Philip's employers, Messrs, Hardman & Joyce, had written a few cold, curt words to apprise their clerk that his continued absence had caused inconvenience, which had made it necessary to appoint another to supply his place, and as this arrangement had proved satisfactory to them, they begged to inform Philip Holt, that his services were dispensed with from that date.

The husband and wife looked at each other in silence. It was a cruel blow which was thus unexpectedly dealt him; both could realize what it was to be cast out of employment during a time of commercial depression, and winter days found him still on the forlorn list of the unemployed. Looking at his thin face her heart ached for him in the trouble which had come upon them, for he was far from strong, and the little comforts had become almost necessities of life to him. What was to be done? The expense entailed by his accident had already made serious inroads upon the slender sum which they had managed to save. This is the question that presented itself to Philip as his face caught and retained the shadow which had passed over that of Grace.

"I never thought they would have acted like this, Grace, after the years I have been in their employ. It is hard that a man's misfortune should be visited against him as a fault, but I know who I have to thank for it. With all his oddities, Mr. Hardman would not have done such a thing."

"Would it do any good to apply to him, Philip?"

"No," returned the husband, gloomily; "it would be useless. Mr. Hardman leaves all to his son-in-law, Mr. Joyce, who manages everything, the partner included."

"Could I not go to Mr. Hardman, Philip, and explain it to him?"

"No, Grace; I don't think he would act against Mr. Joyce, for he almost believes he cannot do wrong."

"Never mind, Philip; don't grieve, something else will be sure to turn up; you are so very clever, and your leg will not be well in a few weeks."

"You forget, Grace, that all our savings are nearly spent, and that I may find some difficulty in getting another situation."

The half-irritable tone of his voice hurt the young wife, who had struggled so hard to hide from him her own feeling. She burst into tears, murmuring reproachfully "I forgot—I forgot, Philip, oh! how I wish I could! I cannot forget, dear, but can pray that we may be spared such trials."

"My dear, dear wife, forgive me; I am so miserable that I hardly knew what I said. Oh! if it had come at any other time."

* * * * *

Snowing still, as it had snowed for hours. The air was full of blinding mist from thickly falling flakes which the wind drifted into masses through the cold, white streets. The office clock pointed to a quarter past ten on the bleak December morning when Stephen Hardman left his desk, and, readjusting his gold-rimmed spectacles placed himself at the window, as he did every morning at the same hour. No matter what might be his occupation, at the time it was made to yield to the indulgence of what appeared to those around him a most singular whim.

When the quarter had advanced to twenty-five minutes past the hour he took out his watch and compared it with the office clock; as he expected, they agreed to a second.

"Not coming," he muttered. "I never knew her to extend more than three or four seconds over the quarter; so punctual to her time that I might almost set my watch by her. Not coming! Well it's not fit weather for one like her to be out; she's too small and delicate looking. If she belonged to me I'd take care——Why, bless me, there she is!" the old merchant added in an eager whisper, as a young lady came in view. She was on the opposite side of the street—a slight, girlish figure, with a peculiarity of dress that might have attracted attention in places less tolerant to varieties of costume than a busy little town. This was a scarlet cloak, with the hood drawn down over her bonnet, and fitting round her face like a frame. It gave out a warm gleam of color against the snow, and invested its wearer with some resemblance to the Red Riding Hood of the sweet old fairy tale.

Standing there, with his hands resting on the edge of the wire blind, the merchant had watched, morning after morning, the passing of that picturesque figure, and noted that the fresh, pure face which had first attracted him was gradually growing paler and thinner. This had gone on for weeks, until it had become a part of the day's routine to watch for her. She was invested with a strange kind of interest to him by a fancied likeness between her and a favorite daughter of his own, who had faded in her first bloom.

As he watched the advancing figure he murmured, "Every day she grows more like my little Helen. I could almost fancy it was herself getting paler and thinner; poor child! I wonder if she has any one to care for her."

At that moment a group of boys rushed towards the young lady, the foremost of the noisy crew exclaiming in derisive allusion to the red cloak, Hallo, Bill let's put out the fire."

The words were followed by a laugh and a shower of snow-balls. In the effort to avoid the snow-balls the young lady slipped and fell.

With the fear of a policeman before their eyes the boys scampered off leaving the prostrate figure on the ground; but aid was at hand. A youth with a pen behind his ear made a rush from a building on the opposite side of the street, followed almost immediately by a white-haired old gentleman who showed considerable anxiety and solicitude in ascertaining if the young lady was hurt.

"Not much," was the murmured reply, while the sweet voice added some words of thanks for the assistance which had been rendered: Her hurt was more serious than she was aware—she had severely strained one of her ankles, and the effort to stand caused inexpressible pain.

"Let us help her into my office, Thomas," said the old man, "then we will see what can be done."

A few minutes more and the stranger found herself seated in an easy chair by a bright fire.

She could not help looking her greatful surprise at the unexpected kindness of the old gentleman. She did not guess that her face had become to him familiar as something which had entered into his daily life. He saw her glance at the cloak, and noted the anxious expression of her pale face.

"Are you far from home?" he asked.

"Yes," she faltered; "but I shall not be going home for hours. I am engaged every day teaching; my pupils will be waiting now. I must try to walk; it is getting so late.

"Walk! why you cannot even stand; the thing is impossible." She seemed so much distressed that he said hastily, "Write a note, relating what has occurred, and one of my clerks shall take it."

She thanked him, timidly; but he saw that she was unwilling to accept his offer, and added, "If you would rather go yourself I will send for a cab?"

"Thank you, sir; that will be much better than writing, and I should like to go at once."

Her manner was full of nervous excitement, and he saw her delicate face flushed as she spoke. He did not know that in the midst of her eagerness she was anxiously debating the question of cab fare, and wondering how much money it would take to pay it. If the man of capital could only have investigated the interior of the poor little purse lying at the bottom of her satchel, so slenderly furnished, yet, alas! representing nearly all the worldly wealth of its possessor, how sadly it would have confirmed the misgivings which had been excited by a glance at the well-worn cloak, and the shoes obviously unsuited for the hard service which had been required from them. Five minutes later a cab was rapidly bearing away the scarlet cloak and its wearer, and the benevolent old merchant was thoughtfully warming his hands before the office fire. She was gone, and he gained no additional knowledge of her except that she was somebody's daily governess. From that day he watched in vain for a glimpse of the red cloak; he saw it no more, and concluded that the poor young teacher was unable to continue her daily journeys. She gave him the impression of one who had to depend upon herself, but the reality might be still worse; for anything he knew there might be others, even more helpless, dependent upon her. In spite of his repeated disappointments Mr. Hardman still took his post at the window, as though the practice yielded him a certain amount of pleasurable excitement which he was unable to relinquish.

A month had passed; it was an unusually bright day for January, when Mr. Hardman took his seat in his comfortable brougham in company with an old medical friend, who had agreed to go home with him to dinner on condition that he would allow him to make one or more professional calls before the carriage was turned in the direction of Winchley.

Assent was readily given. "Certainly, doctor, you shall be set down wherever you wish; I shall not mind waiting in the least, for we have plenty of time on our hands before dinner."

The doctor was about the same age as his friend, the merchant, a portly old gentleman, with the kindest smile that could be imagined, and a benevolent face that must have considerably helped the healing power of his prescriptions.

"I will not detain you long," said the doctor, as the carriage turned into a side street.

"This is a new case; I was only called in the other day, but I am getting interested in my patient—or I should say patients, for there are two, husband and wife; my first visit was only to him, poor fellow; he is ill from cold and over exertion in tramping the streets in search of a situation, and the wife met with an accident about a month ago; she has not been properly attended to, and is also on my hands."

"Have they no means?" asked the merchant.

"I fear not. As long as she could the wife went out as daily governess."

"Ah! what was the nature of the accident?"

"A severely sprained ankle, caused by a fall."

"Bless me! I wonder if it is the young lady I was telling you about a few days ago?"

The doctor looked inquiringly at his friend.

"Ah! I see you don't remember. Do you know whether the patient wears a red cloak?"

"So you think she may be your little heroine of the red cloak. I am not aware, for I have only seen her within doors."

"Of course not; how absurd of me to forget that. I should like to see these patients of yours. Can't you take me with you? They would think me another medical man."

The doctor smiled, considered a moment and then said:

"Yes, I think we can manage it."

As he spoke the brougham stopped at the door of a large, dingy-looking house, sublet from basement to attic. A few minutes more and the doctor had safely piloted his friend up a steep, dark staircase to the door of a close back room on third floor, where a scene of poverty and privation awaited them. Nearly all the chairs which the room contained had been put into requisition to form a couch, on which lay a young man who was evidently weak and ill. Beside him sat a pale, slight creature, busily engaged stitching at some coarse needle-work. The feeble flicker of a meagre fire gleamed feebly on the faces of both.

As the visitors stood at the door they heard a voice saying fretfully, "I am very cold Grace that fire gives no heat, I wish we had more coals."

Instinctively Mr. Hardman put his hand in his pocket, feeling thankful that it lay in his power to relieve the want of the speaker.

The next moment they were in the room; but the old merchant stopped short on the threshold, gazing in undisguised amazement at the inmates.

One glance at the features of the young wife identified the wearer of the red cloak—a discovery for which he had been half prepared, but it was the face of the husband that arrested his attention. "Bless me," he murmured, "that face seems familiar."

At that moment the young man raised himself on his elbow, saying excitedly, "Mr. Hardman here?"

The sound of his own name visibly startled the merchant. He hurried to the side of the impromptu couch exclaiming:

"It is Phillip Holt."

The poor fellow seemed much overcome by this unexpected visit of his old employer, who, unfortunately for him, had been absent at the time when Mr. Joyce, with whom he had never been a favorite, had ordered his dismissal. A few words put the merchant in possession of the sad story, which received double interest when he learned that the ills of poverty had been warded off by the heroic efforts of Philip's young wife, who had gone back to her old work of teaching, ending her weary days by nights of exhausting toil at such needlework as she was able to obtain.

Here was a new reading of his little romance of the red cloak, and it is certain that it did not lessen the interest in the wearer; but he could not readily excuse himself from the blame, which he took to his own account, for allowing his partner's summary dismissal of an old clerk to remain without inquiry. He determined that the injury to Philip Holt should be atoned for, and he kept his word. When the young man recovered he was restored to his old place, in which he had ample opportunities for pushing his way and gaining even the respect and confidence of Mr. Joyce.

Like a day of sunshine following a clouded morning, prosperity blessed the young couple, and the loving, patient wife had her reward.

Philip always traced their good fortune to the cloak, which she had worn because it was her mother's, and from that day he decided that it should be a relic. Years afterwards, when he was a prosperous merchant, and Grace a happy matron, with children grown up around her, he would say in allusion to their early days of trial, "My darling, if you find me growing selfish and forgetful of you and my duty, show me your old red cloak; it will preach a sermon that will be sure to set all right."

THE FASHIONS.

(From Le Follet.)

The fabrics in vogue are the same as those worn last month—cloth, double cashmere, silk reps, point de sole, satin, faille, and velvet, with a host of mixed materials which we do not enumerate, as their names vary so considerably as to be no guide to our readers. Many of these are comparatively inexpensive, but make very pretty and even elegant costumes. There is a slight difference in the manner of

CUTTING SKIRTS.

Whether short or trained, the front breadth is, of course, gored; another breadth is gored, half being placed at each side of the front; the whole of the remainder of the skirt is cut on the straight, and the fullness thrown towards the back. Of course, a little more material is required than formerly, but this is amply compensated for by the fact that the pieces are of a much more useful shape and size for any second purpose.

There are four distinct varieties of

BODICES,

high or low, and each of these capable of modification according to taste. The round waist, with band or sash; this is very little worn, except for young ladies with slight figures, to whom it is very becoming; the bodice a basques, of which there is a great diversity of shape, but always narrower at the sides; the corsage appointes, very pretty for ball dress; and the corsage tunique, body and upper skirt cut in one. The first two have one, two, or even three front plaits, according to the figure of the wearer; the corsage a basques is cut either with plaits or two side bodies; the corsage tunique, of course, can only be cut with two side bodies. The sleeves are much the same as those worn last month. The coat sleeve is too convenient and too becoming to be totally banished though superseded by the open shapes of dress wear.

(From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

SPRING STYLES

There is a rumor of three overskirts, but we have no information which corroborates it. In a costume just finished for spring wear, the overskirt does not differ materially from the skirts which have been worn during the past season. It has the apron front and is looped very high at the sides under wide bands of the material; the back, which is full and very long, is bouffant by an elastic, it closes upon the left side with hooks and eyes, which are placed under the bands. It is cut on the bottom in castellated scollops, a velvet button the color of the silk ornamenting every scollop. A very wide flounce cut and ornamented in the same manner trims the lower skirt, which just clears the ground.

LATEST STYLES IN JEWELRY.

A fashionable caprice is to wear three or four bracelets on each arm. This barbaric fancy is seen, of course, only in evening toillette, and it is probable that the cost will prevent its being followed to any extent. Two bracelets connected by a chain are worn, one just above the elbow, the the other upon the wrist; it is also a whim which, it is to be hoped, will have but a short existence. We have been asked whether it is true that eardrops connected by a chain or necklace are also to be adopted. It is possible that there may be an effort made by some person or persons to introduce this heathenish fashion, and is successful, the fact that it will either tear the ears or drag them down out of all shape will have but little effect.

SHELL JEWELRY.

Handsome sets of tortoise shell are selected for general wear. Almost every ornament which is worn in gold is made in shell. We have ear drops and brooches, necklaces, chatelaines and pendants, bracelets and sleeve buttons. Lockets and brooches are cut in cameo, and exhibit as careful workmanship as is seen upon the popular stones. The eardrops show various designs, and the necklaces generally imitate the favorite gold necklaces.

JET JEWELRY,

Which is more becoming than shell, continues to be numbered among the varieties which remain in vogue, but we see nothing very new in the designs displayed in eardrops, brooches, bracelets and chains. The prettiest ornaments combine the polished with the sombre jet. A favorite design shows small acorns of polished jet amid oak leaves of unpolished laying upon a surface, which, with a border combines the two kinds; such sets cost from twelve to fifteen dollars.

Vic Woodhull blasphemously brags that Christ was a Communist.

CARCASSONNE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF GUSTAVE NADAUD.

How old I am! I'm eighty years!
I've worked both hard and long,
Yet patient as my life has been,
One dearest sigh I have not seen—
It almost seems a wrong;
A dream I had when life was new,
Alas, our dreams! they come not true;
I thought to see fair Carcassonne
That lovely city—Carcassonne!

One sees it dimly from the height
Beyond the mountains blue.
Fain would I walk five weary leagues—
I do not mind the road's fatigues—
Through morn and evening's dew.
But bitter frosts would fall at night,
And on the grapes—that yellow blight!
I could not go to Carcassonne,
I never went to Carcassonne.

They say it is as gay all times
As holidays at home!
The gentles ride in gay attire,
And in the sun each gilded spire
Shoots up like those of Rome!
The Bishop the procession leads,
And generals curb their prancing steads.
Alas! I know not Carcassonne
Alas! I saw not Carcassonne!

Our Vicar's right! he preaches loud,
And bids us to beware;
He says, "O! guard the weakest part,
And most the traitor in the heart
Against Ambition's snare!"
Perhaps in autumn I can find
Two sunny days with gentle wind.
I then could go to Carcassonne
I still could go to Carcassonne!

My God and Father! pardon me
If this my wish, offends!
One sees some hope more high than he,
In age, as in his infancy,
To which his heart ascends!
My wife, my son have seen Narbonne,
My grandson went to Perpignan;
But I have not seen Carcassonne,

Thus sighed a pleasant bent with age,
Half dreaming in his chair;
I said, "My friend come go with me.
To-morrow, then, thine eyes shall see
Those streets that seem so fair."
That night there came for passing soul
The chimichbell's low and solemn toll.
He never saw gay Carcassonne,
Who has not known a Carcassonne.

AGRICULTURAL.

WASH THE TREES.

It is a good plan to wash the bodies of trees in early spring with weak lye or potash water. A little soot and sulphur in the wash is beneficial.

SALT ON ASPARAGUS.

This is a good time to sow salt on beds of asparagus. If applied an inch deep at this season it will be beneficial; but a sprinkling of salt water once or twice a week all during the growing season, should also be supplied to meet the natural habits and wants of the plant.

MILKING IN SILENCE.

At a farmer's club in West Cornwall, Connecticut, a farmer said that no talking should be allowed while milking was going on. He said he discharged one of his servants who persisted in talking during milking time, and that in three days the increase in the milk was equal to a man's weekly wages. We fear an increase to such an extent must have been due to other causes besides the one assigned. If the enlarged yield followed solely from the dismissal of the man, we suspect his presence affected the supply of milk in some way apart from his loquacity. We have frequently found a change of servants prove beneficial. It may be that talking prevents hens from laying also. We know we have often experienced a vast increase in the number of eggs brought into the house after the removal of a too officious individual from our employ. Besides, our cows have sometimes improved in produce by the same means, but we generally attribute it to cleaner milking by fresh and more industrious hands. It is, however, well known that cows are peculiarly sensitive to sights and sounds during the time they are milked. Unless they are at perfect ease, they will not give their milk freely. They should be daily milked under the same conditions. Cows that are fed at milking time requires their usual meal, or they become restless and dissatisfied, and put a stop to their bounty. Many of them will not only allow some special favorite to milk them. In those parts of the country where women are solely employed to milk we frequently find one or two tuneful lassies singing at their work, and many cows become so pleased with the rustic harmony as to show evident signs of their approval of the loud sweet, voice, by giving milk only by being sung to. Everything that distracts the attention of the cow and ruffles her placidity should be avoided when she is called upon to yield the milk. Her nervous system should not be excited by strange noises, unwelcome objects, or rough treatment, or the effect will be apparent, in a diminished supply in the milk pail. It would no doubt be good advice on the whole to tell those who milk to hold their tongue, and keep their tempers. The Connecticut farmer appears to have sufficient reason to say that speech is silver but silence is gold.—London Milk Journal.

SUGAR BEETS FOR FATTENING SWINE.

Jonathan Talcott gives a statemet of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops and roots began on the 16th of August, and was continued three times a day until the first of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day till the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 10th of August when the sugar beet feeding was begun, that the weight was 360 lbs.; September 1st 390 lbs; October 1st 450 lbs; November 20th, 520 lbs. This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive that the increase in the last half of August, when fed on boiled sugar beets, was at the rate of two pounds per day; the same rate of increase on the same food continued through September. When fed on corn and oats, made into cold slop, the gain for the next fifty days was less than a pound and a half per day. Possibly the increase in weight early in October, when the weather was mild, was more rapid than the colder November. and if the meal has been cooked, or swelled by scalding water, the result would have been much more favorable. If the quantity of each kind of food had been given it would have enabled us to judge of the comparative value of each; but the experiment seems to show that sugar beets are a good food when cooked, for fattening swine.

VARIETIES.

GOLD bracelets are coming into fashion two or three inches broad.

A MAN died suddenly from intemperance, and a Western jury found that "deceased came to his death by drinking between drinks."

AN Indianapolis lady declined recently to attend her sister's funeral, as it would quite unnerve her for her own wedding, to take place the same evening.

THEY don't keep any whisky for sale in Greeley, Colorado, but they have a medicine for rattlesnake bites, which is quite as good, and it has a very ready sale.

MR. DAMM, of New Orleans, inexcusably lost his will just before he died, and his heirs are now using his name in an emphatic manner.

A WESTERN girl who has been well brought up knocks down every man that kisses her, and she is so pretty that half the married and all the single men in town have black eyes.

A WELL-DRESSED lady of attractive appearance and modest deportment was arraigned at Providence, R. I., last week, before the Court of Magistrates, charged with being a common drunkard.

A POUGHKEEPSIE dry-goods clerk, who last summer saved from drowning, the cook of a canal boat, has received a letter from her father stating that "as ye saved the gal, she's yourn." The clerk demurs.

A SOCIETY has been organized in New York, of which Mrs. Farragut, widow of the admiral, is the head, having for its object "to promote the comfort of patients in the various charitable institutions of the city."

IT is the fashion to give two dinner parties on two successive evenings, so that the *entrees*, fruit and dessert left over from the first may do for the second—as the old proverb tells us, "Economy knows no laws."

THE Lebanon Standard prints the following advertisement: "A young lady—wealthy, beautiful and accomplished—wants a handsome, intellectual gentleman to go with her on a bridal tour to Europe, the 1st of June. N. B.—None but intellectual men need apply. Send pedigree."

A MICHIGAN tavern-keeper has this evasive arrangement: You put your ten cents on a spot marked "whisky"; the aparatus revolves, and directly you see a glass of whisky standing before you, and you don't know, of course, who gave it to you, or how it came there.

A COMPANY is said to have been organized in Nashville, Tenn., to supply the medical market with subjects for dissection. The commodities are quoted as stiff at fair prices, but with grave risks for new ventures.

IN Salisbury, England, there is an eccentric gentleman named John Bull, who insists upon wearing a dress in the fashion of the time of King Alfred, and when recently charged with indecent dressing, quoted in his defence, a statute of that monarch, which says that "any dress that covers the body from the neck to below the knee cannot be indecent."

A FIRM in Sheffield, England, have just succeeded in rolling the largest armor plates ever made. The plates are intended to protect the turrets of the great war ship Devastation, which is being built at Portsmouth. Each plate weighs twenty-four tons and measures twenty feet in length, nine feet in breadth and eight inches in thickness.

AT a masquerade ball recently given in Glasgow, Scotland, an officer of inland revenue managed to obtain admission disguised as one of the waiters, and took a list of the names of all who appeared in powdered wigs. He has since assessed them for double tax for wearing powder without a license, there being a tax of $5 per annum for the privilege of wearing powder on the head in Great Britain.

THERE is absolutely no bottom to the pit of degradation into which men voluntarily throw themselves. A saloon keeper, named Holmes, in Galva, Ill., was on a drunk for ten days, during which time his horses were left to starve in a barn well stored with hay. The famished animals pevoured their manger, stalls and each other's manes and tails until they had not strength to gnaw, and then sank down and died.

THE King of Siam seems to have profited by the visit of Secretary Seward. He is adopting civilized customs to the extent of coats, collars, neckties, shoes and stockings, and is anxious that his people may become educated. Several of the youth of the higher classes are in Singapore, in school, and some have been sent to Europe. He has his hair cut after European fashion, and, it is said, will not allow his attendants to use betel. He is intending to visit Calcutta soon, and great preparations are making for this journey.

"PELICY" writes to the Boston Journal from Washington: "Last fall a society of strong-minded females undertook to reform the social evil here, and among other penitent converts was the keeper of a notorious resort, who closed her establishment and was exhibited as a specimen of the good work. She has now brought suit against the "Woman's Club" to recover the arrearages on her promised salary of $75 per month until she had been provided with a place in the Treasury, which, of course, she has never obtained."

THE King of Sweden is said to be an excellent locksmith, and to devote much time to the improvement of that branch of mechanics. The King of Portugal excels as a turner of wood and ivory. The members of the royal house of Hohenzollern—possibly with a view to some future contingency—have all been trained up to some useful art. The present Crown Prince is said to be an expert bookbinder, and his wife an accomplished miniature painter. The Queen of Holland is a poetess, but poetry is an inspiration and not an art. Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria have both essayed to write books. The wife of the Prince of Wales is a superb musician, and has but few equals among amateurs as a pianist. The Czarina of Russia paints miniatures well. The Queen of Belgium is a horse trainer and a fearless rider, while the Queen of Denmark is a great housekeeper and one of the best cooks in her dominion. It is also said that some of the junior male members of the royal family of England are proficient as practical composers, while the Prince Imperial of France is a first class typographer.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

THE selection of Reading, Berks, Co., for holding the Democratic State Convention, on the 30th of May next, excites surprise in some quarters. What influences brought this about?

IF the libel laws of Pennsylvania had been in force in New York there is a strong probability that the Tammany thieves and Custom House swindlers would not have been denounced by the press, and would still continue to control the affairs of the metropolis. Is this the reason why some persons object to a change in our present unjust statutes?

THE threats of the "organ" that if our manufacturers do not rush with their advertisements and fill up its attenuated columns at paying rates it would come out flat-footed for free trade, don't appear to have accomplished much. Our manufacturers don't scare worth a cent. They really don't appear to care what the stupid old concern may say or do.

WE desire to correct Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, on one thing. The United States Senate—thanks to public opinion—is no longer an asylum of absolute safety for men who are in danger os the penitentiary. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Georgia, has been denied the right of sanctuary. POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is about to be kicked out, and several other scalawags cannot "read their titles clear" to the Senatorial toga. There still remains a little hope for public decency.

WHY don't the "oldest" print the remarks of CARL SCHURZ in the Senate, where he convicts the government of having sold arms and ammunition to France, or for the use of that country, and against Germany? Whilst General GRANT was attending HUMBOLDT monument demonstrations, his Secretary of War was disposing of arms to France to kill Germans. It is now asserted that the money received for these arms never reached the Treasury, but was appropriated by the military "Ring," of which the President is thought to be the chief.

WE had thought that Parson BROWNLOW was dead, but the Congressional reports of yesterday convince us that he is living. His assault upon Congressman BECK reminds the public of his attempts in 1858-9, to convince the Northern public that slavery was a divine institution, as it does also of his editorials in the Knoxville *Whig*, in 1860, in which he demonstrated that HANIBAL HAMLIN was a negro. The Parson turns his coat on every other subject except tolerating Democrats. They make it too hot for men of the BROWNLOW stamp.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* which has been quoted as unfriendly to GRANT and in favor of the Missouri policy, makes the following reference to the postponed liberal Republican Convention:

So well satisfied are the anti-Republicans in Washington that Grant will be dropped and a new candidate put in the field at Philadelphia that they are considering the propriety of postponing the Convention called to meet in this city on the 12th of May; according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, they have decided to defer it till the 20th of June, "In order that they may accept the nominee of Philadelphia, if it be a man on whom they can unite." In other words, the Liberal Republicans do not wish to make an issue that will divide the party if there be no occasion for it. They would prefer to act with the old comrades than form new alliances; and they see in the anti-Grant movement in the party a reasonable hope that there will be no necessity for a servance of old political ties.

The Missouri *Republican* would have the Democracy of the country hand over the organization to such people. We can't see it.

THAT FORT WAYNE COUSIN.

We notice that extraordinary pains has been taken to establish the fact that GRANT has no cousin living in Fort Wayne, and consequently the story relating to General Order LEET from that place is incorrect. Now, our recollection of the story is that nobody said that GRANT had a relative living in Fort Wayne. It was alleged that some Pittsburgher was interviewed by a Fort Wayne reporter, whereupon the former gave the full history of Mr. LEET up to some time in 1861, and the remark was made either incidentally or directly that LEET was a cousin of Mrs. GRANT.

Now comes the editor of the Bluffington (Ind.) *Chronicle* with a card that appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette* in which he says:

In regard to the article in this morning's *Commercial* in relation to a cousin of General Grant in Ft. Wayne, I wish merely to state that the whole story is the merest fabrication, having been gotten up as a *sell*, by the young city editor of the Ft. Wayne paper.

There is no cousin of Grant living in Ft. Wayne. No such interview took place, and the attempt to connect the President with the Gould-Corbin transactions is but one more desperate attempt to injure Grant by those who are utterly unscrupulous as to the means by which it may be accomplished.

Now, we don't pretend to know whether General Order LEET is a cousin of Mr. or Mrs. GRANT or not, but if he ain't, it is his misfortune and not his fault. But the fact that GRANT has no cousin living in Ft. Wayne, don't prevent LEET from being a cousin of Mrs. GRANT. We don't believe that GRANT has a cousin in Ft. Wayne, or we would have heard of him in an official way. He don't let his relations lay around without a situation.

THE POST'S CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

It is not in a spirit of laudation that we say to the people in this locality that if they desire to know what is going on in Congress these days they must look to THE POST, the only paper in Pittsburgh that gives anything like full and comprehensive reports, and if anyone desires to convince himself of this, all that need be done is to go back during the past week and compare THE POST reports with those of its neighbors.

It is not because THE POST receives fuller reports, for the *Commercial*, *Dispatch*, *Chronicle* and *Gazette* belong to the Associated Press, and are furnished with the same copy, but it is because our Radical cotemporaries dare not, or do not choose to publish anything that is calculated to let their readers know of the corrupt and thieving administration of Gen. GRANT as laid bare by Messrs. SUMNER, SCHURZ TRUMBULL and other Radical Senators. It was the same during the investigations of the New York Custom House thieveries. It might hurt the party and our Radical neighbors are afraid to let their readers know of the villainies of GRANT'S rotten administration. Perhaps so far as the miserable old "organ" is concerned there may be some little excuse, as it was only a few days ago that the Detroit *Tribune* was struck off as an administration organ for saying something GRANT did not like and if the "organ" here was to lose the Federal pap it would be very sad. But it is not so with the *Commercial*, *Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, neither get any pap from the Federal government worth speaking about, and why they murder their Congressional reports can only be accounted for on the ground that they, like GRANT'S friends, MORTON, CARPENTER, CONKLING, etc., desire to hide the wickedness of GRANT'S administration. It is but fair to the *Chronicle*, however, to say, that it never did print the congressional news as fully as received and the *Mail* and *Leader* are not members of the Associated Press and the reports furnished them are very meager. People who want to read full reports must therefore look to THE POST.

MORE STEALING—WHAT NEXT!

The N. Y. *Sun* publishes a letter from Baltimore, and supplements it with a double-leaded editorial, with reference to the famous, or rather infamous, Baltimore Whiskey Ring, containing startling revelations of corruption in which some of the highest officers of the Administration are implicated—including notably Postmaster-General CRESWELL and Senator CAMERON. The editor says:

The impunity with which certain distillers in Baltimore have been allowed to defraud the Government has long been notorious, and the gains of the Ring have been computed at millions of dollars. The wonder which such a state of affairs would naturally excite ceases, however, when we find no less a personage than Postmaster-General J. A. J. Creswell writing to one of the conspirators to rob the Treasury, authorizing him to tell the other members of the Ring, whom he designates as "our friends," that he has thrown his personal and political influence against a measure intended to protect the Treasury from their dishonest purposes, and that he apprehends no danger in defeating it. When Senators and Cabinet Ministers combine with illicit distillers to plunder the Government, and bring the influence of an Executive who thinks the acquisition of wealth the highest aim of human ambition to support their designs, it is evident that the most strenuous endeavors of the Secretary of the Treasury to circumvent their schemes, however cleverly he may guard them from public observation, can only result in failure.

The charges made by the *Sun* correspondent are neither vague nor general. They are specific in their nature, and they name some of the most distingnished of President GRANT'S confidential advisers as guilty of the basest corruption. Moreover, the circumstances connected with the case are such as to leave no doubt in the editor's mind that the President must have been a willing accessory to their schemes, whether he profited pecuniarily by the success which his influence helped to secure for them of not.

GRANT'S DUPLICITY.

After the exposition of GRANT'S duplicity toward the German people, made by Senator SCHURZ on Thursday, we do not see how any German can vote for him, unless he undergoes self-stultification, as did the Hebrews, after the promulgation of his order, banishing them as a race. The investigation so far shows that while GRANT'S administraton was pretending to be in sympathy with the people of Germany, it was through a military Ring selling arms to France.

After reviewing the course of the Administration in this entire connection, Mr. SCHURZ says that the people have an impression that somewhere in this country there exists a military ring which is exerting a corrupt and dangerous influence on the administration, and if the proposed investigation should either show that this impression was unfounded or should discover the guilty and bring them to punishment, it would render a very important service to the best interests of the American people.

The same military Ring which radiates from the White House, and which manipulated the business of selling arms to the French, has the American "case" for consequential damages in hand. It is the intention of these men to make the demand and insist on it in the name of the American government, they only sharing in the profits that may accrue. It is perhaps in order for the American people to inquire whether they can afford to go to war, or impair the national dignity, for the benefit of GRANT'S military Ring?

THAT fortunate victim of rebel prisons, Senator HARRY WHITE, is getting his deserts in the house of his friends. We have before quoted some of the deserving things said of him by the *Day* and other Philadelphia Republican papers in regard to his course toward Col. M'CLURE, and now we have the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* after him on his attempts to defend thieves and other scoundrels, and to all of which we say, Amen. Here is what it says:

SENATOR WHITE.

Senator White, who is in favor of perpetuating the present iniquitous libel law, desires to be Governor of this State.

The newspaper that supports him deserves to be bankrupted by libel suits. If newspapers do not make this a test question, let them quietly wear the yoke, and pay whatever any sneaking rascal, supported by lawyers, chooses to demand of them as the penalty for telling the truth *when it ought to be told*.

—Since the above was in type we have received the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Wednesday, and here is its opinion of this man who disgraces the position he holds:

At Harrisburg yesterday Senator White intimated that the newspapers of Philadelphia did not understand the merits of the dispute over the McClure-Gray case, and therefore their erroneous comments upon it were excusable. It is hardly worth while to notice this bit of shallow impertinence, but as Mr. White yesterday descended to a piece of dirty trickery *such as no honorable man could have stooped to*, for the purpose of preventing a fair consideration of Mr. McClure's claims, it may be as well to say that we understand not only this particular case, but we have a very clear comprehension of the reason for Mr. White's utter repudiation of the position taken and the arguments offered by him in the Dechert case last year. *He knows that Mr. Gray was elected by gross fraud* and that Mr. McClure can prove the fact if he has a chance. But Mr. White *does not desire to have the fact proved. He belongs to the political ring against which the people are now making war*, and he is well aware that if Col. McClure takes his seat in the Senate, that gentleman will oppose any corrupt scheme which *may be designed by Mr. White's clique*; while he also knows that Mr. Gray will vote squarely for every ring measure that is presented. Everybody in this city understands that the solitary reason why White and his colleagues obstruct the McClure contest is that they are afraid to bring it to an issue. All the arguments offered against it are ridiculously transparant; they cannot hide the determination of the majority to give success to Gray's frauds at any sacrifice.

IF A BLACK MAN IS A BROTHER, IS NOT A WHITE WOMAN A SISTER?

We are in receipt of a good sized pamphlet entitled "A memorial of ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and others" with the following notice to the press generally:

The Senate of the United States having refused a hearing to the Memorialists in person, they being members of a disfranchised class, and therefore without representation in that body, and the Judiciary Committee having declined even to print their arguments side by side with their adverse report, the Memorialists do earnestly invite the press of the country to print these arguments in full, that the people may decide for themselves whether women are, or are not, entitled to vote today under the National Convention.

We are sorry, we cannot print the argument in full of these distinguished and able advocates of Women Suffrage, —We give but a paragraph or so from Mrs. STANTON'S argument which expresses a great deal in few words:

It is an insult to those Revolutionary heroes to say that, after seven years' struggle with the despotic ideas of the old world, in the first hour of victory, with their souls all on fire with new-found freedom, they sat down like so many pettifogging lawyers and drew up a little instrument for the express purpose of robbing women and negroes of their inalienable rights. Does the preamble look like it? Women did vote in America at the time the Constitution was adopted. If the framers of the Constitution meant they should not, why did they not distinctly say so? The women of the country, having at last roused up to their rights and duties as citizens, have a word to say as to the "intentions" of the fathers. It is not safe to leave the "intentions of the Pilgrim fathers, or the Heavenly Father, wholly to masculine interpretation, for by Bible and Constitution alike, women have thus far been declared the subjects, the slaves of men.

But able jurists tell us that the "intention" of the framers of a document must be judged by the letter of the law. Following this rule, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the fourteenth amendment does affect the status of women; that it advances them to full citizenship, and clothes them with the capacity to become voters.

The exact language of Judge Cartter, who spoke for the court, is as follows:

"All that has been accomplished by this amendment to the Constitution, or its previous provisions, is to distinguish them (women) from aliens, and make them capable of becoming voters. In giving expression to my judgment, this clause *does advance* them to full citizenship, and clothes them with the capacity to become voters."

POOR STOKES OF TENNESSEE.

A Baltimore exchange, speaking of this anointed scoundrel, says:

It was, of course, a war claim—trumped up for the purpose—on which he based his operations. One Beatty together with his sons and a few other desperadoes in Tennessee, found in the war an opportunity for organizing themselves into a company of scouts, and under cover of loyalty were enabled to gratify their plundering propensities with impunity. The members of this band did not, at any time, exceed fifty in number, and were more feared than trusted by the Unionists of Tennessee. They never saw any really active service, and did more injury than benefit to the cause they pretended to serve. Nevertheless, by spurious documents and false testimony, Stokes succeeded in foisting upon the Government a claim for the services of one hundred and two men, obtained its recognition and received from the Treasury over a hundred thousand dollars in liquidation of this alleged indebteness.

What a falling off in the representation in this noble old State from the days when Democracy ruled. A BROWNLOW in the Senate, and a STOKES in the House!

'PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT STANLEY IS PRAISE INDEED."

The *Commercial* with all the warmth and zeal which belong to the convert, proclaims in an enthusiastic and gushing style its admiration of an old foe, the venerable Senator from Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, SIMON CAMERON. In answer to a Washington correspondent who had been assured by a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, that the British Committee went home, with the belief that claims for indirect damage had been excluded, says:

The reference to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, at once suggests Mr. Cameron to the reader's mind, and is a reminder that in all this matter not a word has been heard from the distinguished Senator and able Chairman, who though of course not present, is known to have exerted an important influence in directing the American side in the conferences of the Joint High Commission; in fact, whose profound knowledge of international law, perfect familiarity with the entire range of the question of the Alabama claims, and researches into treaties in general, were of the greatest value to all sides. A single word from him, as Chairman, now that the head of the British Ministry has spoken, might go far to dispel the cloud which is rising over our relations with Great Britain.

If the Senator whose "profound knowledge of international law, and perfect familiarity with the entire range of the Alabama claims, and researches into treaties in general, were of the greatest value," does not send along all the Department printing which he can control, we will begin to suspect that he looks upon it as a bit of sarcasm. We protest against any such construction being put upon our neighbor's words. Our experience confirms the fact that he never trifles with grave subjects, is always in dead earnest, and will stick to a falsehood with as much pertinacity as some folks do the truth.

FORNEY FOR SCOTT.

The Democratic *Sentinel*, of Kittanning makes the following utterances:

Can it be possible that Colonel Forney contemplates deserting the "old hulk" under the impression that she is going to the bottom? And has he made up his mind, with the intention of "making up his paper," to support his friend Colonel Thomas A Scott? The thing looks ominous; and whilst it is Colonel Forney's time to explain, having the floor, we will, like the Pittsburgh POST, watch the process of this "unlimbering" with rome degree of interest.

MCCLURE, FORNEY and BRIGHAM, have lately been in consultation in Philadelphia, upon the situation, and it is reported are making up delegates to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which meets on the 6th of May, and nominate Colonel T. A. SCOTT for President. They feel a little worried that the Democrats should have got the start of them, but they think by giving him a formal nomination they will be able to force terms with the National Democratic Convention. They know perfectly well that Colonel SCOTT, can carry Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, and is at this moment the strongest candidate before the people. We desire to encourage the movement, and will assist, when SCOTT is elected, in getting them all first-rate offices.

CONTRADICTION.

The N. Y. *Herald* contains an authoritative contradiction of the report that the Cincinnati Anti-Grant Republican National Convention, has been postponed till after the regular Philadelphia Republican Convention. There is no postponement, and there will be no postponement of the Cincinnati Convention. It will meet on the 6th of May, and GRATZ BROWN and CARL SCHURZ intend to put up there an independent Republican ticket if they have to "go it alone."

A WASHINGTON correspondet reports a lively fight in the Pennsylvania delegation over the appointment of a Collector or the Port of Philadelphia, and that GRANT is greatly alarmed. He says:

The President was beseiged all day by the advocates of the different aspirants, but no two of them agree as to the proper man. It is evident that if Grant makes an appointment from the politicians he he will create a division in the party, the reform wing, which has gained considerable strength in the State, being against the politicians. If, on the other hand, he selects a person outside the politicians he will incur the displeasure of the latter. In any case he is certain to make trouble for himself. To avoid the dilemma he made a strong effort to have Forney remain, but the latter has refused to withdraw his resignation. It is understood that Grant will consult his personal friends in Philadelphia, like Borie, and take an outside man. The President is a good deal alarmed at the tone of Forney's letter of resignation, and still more at his refusal to visit the White House when Grant sent for him. This, he thinks, looks like rebellion, if it is not the actual thing itself. The allusion to the necessity for conciliation between Grant and the dissatisfied Republicans, like Sumner and Greeley, in the Washington dispatch to the *Press*, which is believed to have passed under Forney's supervision and to meet his approval, is another cause of alarm. Grant thinks that Forney asks him to do what is simply impossible, especially as regards Sumner, and he is not at all pleased with Forney's friendship of twenty years' standing with the Senator from Massachusetts. But behind all this the President is aware of the fact that in the State of Pennsylvania there is a growing element in the Republican party composed of such men as Colonel McClure, hostile to his renomination, and he is afraid it is about to be reinforced by Forney. The assurances of Forney's continued support of the administration do not by any means soothe Grant's agitation, or quell his fears. He evidently has grave doubts as to the sincerity of the profession. No event of a minor character that has happened for some time past has done so much to shake the faith of Grant's friends in his renomination as Forney's resignation.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Sumner's Inquiry.

The consideration of the resolution as to the sales of arms to the French during the Franco-Prussian war was resumed.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Sumner would have great difficulty in convincing the country that the introduction of this resolution was not a move on the Presidential chess board intended to affect the next Presidential Convention or election by

Alienating the German Vote of the Republican Party.

Whatever might be said of the substance of the resolution, its form was inexcusable, for it it was so drawn that Senators couldn't vote for the preamble without asserting that the allegation to be investigated were true, and it was as absurd to ask the Senate to do this as it would be to ask a jury to find a verdict first and the evidence afterwards.

The preamble assumed that there was a discrepancy of over one million seven hundred thousand dollars between the accounts of the Treasury and and those of the War Department. That was not true.

Mr. SUMNER said the preamble did not assume the actual existence of the discrepancy, it only asserted that there was an apparent discrepancy in the official reports of the two departments.

Mr. MORTON—That is the very point. I deny that it appears from the reports of the two departments, and I aver that the reports show that there is no discrepancy, and that it has been all explained; even Mr Schurz admitted yesterday that he had no doubt it could be explained.

Mr. SCHURZ said that what he had said yesterday, was that the Secretary of the Treasury had explained the apparent discrepancy for the fiscal year ending in 1871, but has

Failed to Explain a Previous Discrepancy

although he expressed the belief that it could be explained.

Mr MORTON was authorized to say that the charge that there was a discrepancy, was frivolous and without foundation.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that if any one would intelligently examine the accounts in the reports, he would see there was no discrepancy.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Secretary of the Treasury had admitted to him that all monies paid into the treasury from the sales of arms did not appear in the reports, for the reason that some of the accounts had not been settled when the report was made.

Mr. SUMNER said that the Secretary had told him that he had taken some time to look into the accounts at the Treasury to sift this matter to the bottom.

Mr. MORTON—Yes, and he told you in the same conversation that it was all right.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes.

Mr. MORTON—Then we will consider the discrepancy out of the case.

Mr. EDMUNDS insisted that there was no apparent discrepancy, and Messrs. Sumner and Schurz had fallen into the mistake of supposing there was by looking for the item under the wrong heading in the Treasurer's report.

Mr. SUMNER said that in his remarks, the other day, he had contrasted the figures in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year with those in the report of the Treasurer for the same fiscal year, and had said that the discrepancy showed that there was at least reason for inquiry, and he insisted that the fact that after three day's discussion it was necessary to explain the discrepancy, fully justified that assertion.

Mr. MORTON said that it was now admitted there was no discrepancy at all. The next question was whether there had ever existed any sufficient ground for the suspicion to justify its introduction into the Senate, and he insisted that all great governments were alway selling arms for which they had no use and that was what our Government did in this case, and cartridges were manufactured because the arms could not be sold without ammunition adapted to them. But it was a mistake to say that a special order was required to manufacture that ammunition and that the manufacture was going on all the time under the general law authorizing the disposal of damaged ordnance stores.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the powder used for making the cartridges must necessarily be of good quality, and asked whether it

Could Be Classed Under the Head of Damaged,

or otherwise unsuitable for the United States service.

Mr. MORTON said that that was standing upon words. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) insisted that under the statute we could not sell the powder until it was damaged so as to be useless, and then of course we couldn't sell it all. That construction of the law was new and absurd.

Mr. SCHURZ said that according to Mr. Morton's construction of the law the Ordnance Department could go into the manufacture of cartridges as a regular business, for it might safely be assumed that there was always powder on hand which was liable to get damaged unless used in that way.

Mr. MORTON said that officers of the Ordnance Department had power to do that and Mr. WILSON said it was their duty to do it.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Schurz's narrow construction of this law showed the desperate straits into which he had been drawn.

Mr. SCHURZ said

He Would Undertake the Care of Himself.

He reminded Mr. Morton that in this case the cartridges were manufactured not for the purpose of getting rid of damaged powder and pig lead, but because they were asked for by the agents of the French government.

Mr. MORTON said the Prussian government had known all about these transactions at the time and could have bought the arms themselves if they wished but they declined and made no complaints because the arms were sold to others.

Mr. CONKLING said the Baker & Co., referred to by Mr. Schurz, was a German firm, who, he was informed by high authority, had bought arms of our Government, which had afterwards passed into the hands of the Prussian government.

Mr. MORTON said that when the Prussian government permitted arms to be sold by our Government and shipped openly from New York to Brest and Havre without objection, it was very extraordinary that an intervention in behalf of that government should now be made in the Senate.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to insinuate that either Mr. Sumner or himself (Schurz) was acting on behalf of the Prussian Government.

Mr. MORTON did not mean that, but he did mean to say that when the Prussian Government made no objection there was no occasion for American Senators to try to convince them that they had cause to complain.

Mr. SUMNER—I know no body who is trying to convince the Prussian Government. Some are trying to convince the Senate that something has been done which ought to be inquired into.

Mr. MORTON—But if you can convince the Senate that our Government has violated the International law, you will convince the Prussian Government at the same time, and you will do it at the very hour when that Government is sitting as an arbitrator on a very important question between us and the Government of Great Britain.

To show how indefierent the Prussian Government had been in regard to these sales of arms, Mr. MORTON said he had been informed that when Baron Gerolt informed his Government that sales were going on to parties in the interest of the French and expressed the belief that he could secure them for Prussia by paying fifteen per cent more than the French agents, Bismarck declined to authorize him to negotiate for them saying that the Germans could get them cheaper by taking them from the French on the banks of the Loire. [Laughter.]

A Pertinent Question and an Evasive Reply.

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Morton to state his authority for this.

Mr. MORTON replied that after all vague suspicions and rumors and reference to French newspapers in which the movers of this resolution had indulged, they need not now be so particular in demanding authorities.

Mr. SCHURZ—Will the Senator be kind enough to indicate any important point in my speech that is not based upon documentary evidence.

Mr. MORTON—I cannot undertake to rehearse the Senator's speech. The Senate has heard it, and it is in the *Globe*.

Soft-Soaping the Germans.

Mr. MORTON again said that the object of the resolution was to alienate the German vote, but he did not believe the attempt would succeed. The Germans were an educated people, remarkably well informed in the politics of this country. They were in the habit of thinking for themselves, and they did not belong to anybody, nor could they be carried in anybody's breeches pockets, however, capacious they were. They were Republicans, because the principles of the Republican party accorded with their own liberal and progressive ideas; and they were well aware of the notorious fact that the sympathies of the Republican party and of its leading journals were with Germany in the late war, while those of the Democracy were with France, and that when the Germans in Paris had need of a propector, they chose the Minister of the United States (Washburne).

Recurring to the main question, he said that if ever there was anything wrong in the sale of arms by the Ordnance Department, the President was not to blame, as he had never ordered them, and Mr. Schurz had admitted that the Secretary of War was not to blame.

Mr. WILSON read a letter from Treasurer Spinner, saying that when he was in Europe last summer, the story about taking arms from the French on the Loire, was current in the German journals, and adding that the discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasury and the War Department, was found to be less than $5,000.

Mr. WILSON made a statement of the former large discrepancies between the accounts of the departments, and said that such discrepancies did not necessarily imply fraud.

Morton Distinctly Declares that Grant Must be the Philadelphia Nominee.

Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, said that the results of this administration were so magnificent, that nothing was left to its enemies but to raise the prolonged howl of corruption. Before the meeting of Congress he heard that this mine was to blow Grant out of the Presidential field, but now the mine has been exploded and instead of the President it was the engineer that was blown up. He warned the Liberal Reformers against the delusive idea that they could organize a new party, which would take in the Democracy. The contest was to be between the nominee of the Philadelphia convention and the nominee of the Democratic convention.

If any Man Hated Grant

so much as to wish to see him defeated in that contest he could contibute to that result in two ways, by going over to the Democrats or by going to the Cincinnati Liberal Convention and puting a third party in the field.

The Democrats were playing possum and preparing to profit by the quarrels of the Republicans. It was a shrewd game, but it would not succeed. The platform of the Liberal Republicans was substantially a Democratic platform, one on which even the Kuklux of the South could stand. If it should trump in the next election, the five million colored citizens at the South could not receive protection against the Kuklux persecutions the records of whose deeds, soon to be laid before the country in the report of the Investigation Committee, read like so many pages torn from the chronicles of hell.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the committee to enquire whether any American Senator or other American citizen has been in collusion with the government of France, or any emmissary or spy thereof, in reference to said matter.

Mr. TIPTON said that the tactics of the President's friends and advisers in Congress had destroyed the harmony of the Republican party, and quoted an article from a journal published in his own State, which described the three leading champions of the President in the Senate as

"Single Barreled Demagogues."

He charged those gentlemen with having attempted, ever since General Grant's inauguration, to establish a tyrannical ascendancy in the Senate by questioning the Republicanism of every man who did not believe in the immaculate infallibility of the Executive.

He quoted from a debate in the second week of the present administration on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, to show that even then it was sought to coerce Senators into voting for that bill by making it a test of their fealty to the President. He referred to the deposition of Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and said that in the caucus Mr. Sumner's friends were only in a minority of six, so that they could have triumphed in the Senate with the aid of the Democrats, had not the same

Head-you-out-of-the-Party Tactics

been resorted to. The same plan had been tried to ward off the investigation of abuses in New York, but it had failed, and it would fail henceforth, because the people were aroused. The investigation had already gone far enough to show the PRESIDENT AS A MANY-HANDED MANIPULATOR OF JOBS, and it must go on until corruption should be everywhere exposed and punished.

Without voting, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Beck's Reply to Brownlow—No Coarse Vulgarity or Billingsgate.

After some debate upon allowing Mr. Beck to have the floor for a personal ex-

Continued on Seventh Page.

WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

Softly the gold has faded from the sky,
Slowly the stars have gathered one by one,
Calmly the crescent moon mounts up!
And the long day is done.

With quiet heart my garden-walks I tread,
Feeding the beauty that I cannot see;
Beauty and fragrance all around me shed
By flower, and shrub, and tree.

Often I linger where the roses pour
Exquisite odors from each glowing cup;
Or where the violet, brimmed with sweetness o'er,
Lifts its small chalice up.

With fragrant breath the lilies woo me now,
And softly speaks the sweet-voiced mignonette,
While heliotropes, with meekly lifted brow,
Says to me, "Go not yet."

So for awhile I linger, but not long,
High in the heavens rideth fiery Mars,
Careering proudly 'mid the glorious throng,
Brightest of all the stars.

But softly gleaming through the curtain's fold,
The home-star beams with more alluring ray,
And, as a star led sage and seer of old,
So it directs my way;

And leads me in where my young children lie,
Rosy and beautiful in tranquil rest;
The seal of sleep is on each fast-shut eye,
Heaven's peace within each breast.

I bring them gifts. Not frankincense nor myrrh—
Gifts the adoring Magi humbly brought
The young child, cradled in the arms of her
Blest beyond mortal thought;

But love—the love that fills my mother-heart
With a sweet rapture oft akin to pain;
Such yearning love as buds the tear-drops start
And fall like summer rain.

And faith—that dares, for their dear sakes, to climb
Boldly, where once it would have feared to go,
And calmly standing upon heights sublime,
Fears not the storm below.

And prayer. O God! unto thy throne I come,
Bringing my darlings—but I cannot speak,
With love and awe oppressed, my lips are dumb;
Grant what my heart would seek!

THE FASHIONS.

(From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

VARIETIES.

The standing ruff of white muslin has after more than one failure, won the esteem of the fashionable world. The favorite ruff, which is not very wide, shows a variety of styles. In some the muslin is edged with footing and laid in wide box plaits which touch each other. In others he ruffle is trimmed with Italian Valenciennes and the distance between the box plaits measures the same as the width of the plait. Others show a double ruffle, the under one being a little more than the width of the lace above the upper.

The fancy continues for

BLACK LACE SCARFS,

which make a pretty addition to the house toilette. These scarfs are sometimes lined with white lace, the edge being underlaid with blond; this style of scarf is pretty when worn over the black silk dress, but for colored silks the black lace without the white is preferable.

NEW NECKTIES

show broad stripes of harmonizing or contrasting colors. The silk which is fine and soft forms a very stylish knot or bow; fine elegant ties are of solid colors, pale blue, pink or ecru being the favorite shades. These are edged with a heavy tassel fringe. White silk ties are also among the fashionable varieties.

VERY ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

for gentlemen are made of brocaded silk, lined with plain silk of some quiet color, which is bordered and trimmed with the silk which forms the lining. Other handsome robes are of plain cashmere, lined and trimmed with blue, green, or purple silk.

BOWS

continue in favor for ornamenting the hair for home toilette. They are so metimes accompenied by leaves of mother-of-pearl, or gold, butterflies, or some other prett "yornament".

(Harper's Bazar.)

SPRING SUITS.

Street suits made in Berlin are the first importations for spring. The fabrics are pongees of *printemps* (spring) gray, and lavender shades, soft flexible woolen stuffs in narrow stripes of fawn color or gray with white, and a new wiry pongee mixture of linen and wool in pale nankeen and darker buff tints. The suit consists of skirt, over-skirt, waist and double cape, or else a skirt and polonaise with talma cape.

CAPES.

Capes will be the fashionable wrap. The prettiest is the double cape or sleeveless sacque with a round cape. This is similar to the garment worn at present, but is shorter, and is improved by slashing the back and side seams of the sacque to make room for a full tournure. The cape falls half-way between the elbow and wrist, and is a round talma with short darts on the shoulders and a seam down the middle of the back, which is left open below about one-third its length.

UPPER SKIRTS

Upper skirts do not show much change in shape. They are still long, with apron fronts, are draped high on the sides and hang straight behind. They are fuller than formerly, having two straight back breadths, two broad side gores and a wide apron front slightly sloped on the sides. The first side gore is made very long, and is sewed with many gathers to the second side seam, which is shorter.

POLONAISES WITH CAPES.

The polonaises are of medium length and simple shape. There are darts in front, the fullness of the skirt behind is held to the waist in great box-pleats, and the belt has a postilion attached. A single talma cape belongs to these, or else a mantle that has a double cape behind and resembles a vest in front.

Did the Best He Could.

A youngster, who had been detected by his father in the act of stealing some fruit stored for winter consumption, was angrily bidden to "go into the next room and prepare himself for a severe flogging." Having finished the work which he had in hand, the inexorable parent armed himself with a stout horsewhip and went in search of the culprit, whom he found ornamented with a hump at which Quasimodo himself would have shuddered. "What on earth have you got on your back?" asked the wondering sire. "A leather apron," replied John, "three times doubled. You told me to prepare myself for a severe flogging, and I've done the best I could."[Louisville Courier-Journal.

ON a recent evening, a Brooklynite was walking along Atlantic avenue, when he was jostled and passed by a stranger. Soon afterward, discovering that his watch was gone, he hurried after the stranger, presented a revolver at his head and grimly said, "Give me that watch." The stranger "forked over" at once. On reaching home the gentleman began telling the story of his adventure to his wife, when she interrupted him by saying, "Why, John, you left your watch on the bureau this morning, and I have been wearing it all day!"

MARDI GRAS.

Brilliant Processions and High Festivals at New Orleans. The Grand Duke Alexis and Governor Warmoth Going Round Together—Comic Programme of the Mystic Krewe—Homer's Illiad and Odyssey—All the Masked Gods and Goddesses.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The carnival festivities of Mardi Gras have attracted thousands more visitors this year than usual. An experiment was tried for the first time of marshalling the maskers in procession. At four o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Governor Warmoth, appeared in front of the City Hall and reviewed the revellers. The procession occupied one hour in passing. This evening

THE MYSTIC KREWE

had possession of the streets with their allegorical representation of Homer's Illiad and Odyssey. It has never before been equalled in point of splendor in any part of this country or Europe. The members of the Mystic Krewe are unknown to the community, but presumed to represent the wealthy aristocracy of New Orleans. The

PROGRAMME OF THEIR STREET PROCESSION,

which is always kept concealed till the last moment, was as follows:—

Homer's Illiad and Odyssey.
Music.
Helen and Paris in clouds, protected by Venus.
Herald—Herald.
Agamemnon, Brises, Nestor, Achilles and shield—Petrarchas.
Ajax Diomede in his way chariot.
Menelaus, Thersites, Cassandra, Hellenus, King Priam, Diana, Phœbus Apollo, Mars driving a chariot.
Hector, Agenor, Acamas, Juno recumbent, Jupiter, Minerva, Aurora rising from the clouds.
Neptune in a shell on a rock by the sea.
Attendant Sea Coach, driven by Naiads.
The Odyssey.
Polyphemus, King of Cyclops, in the Act of Rending One of Ulysses' Companions, Surrounded by Goats.
Circe Mounted on a Throne, in the Act of Transforming the Companions into Swine.
Pluto Mounted, Surrounded by Harpies.
The Syrens Beguiling Ulysses. He Chained to a Shelp.
Charybdis and Scylla.
Calypso Detaining Ulysses. Proteus at Their Feet. Mercury Notifying Calypso to Send Ulysses Forward.
King and Queen Alcinous Nausica at Their Feet.
Household of Ulysses—Telemachus, Son; Eumus, Swineherd; Eurycles, Muse; Theonius, the Bard.
Penelope Weaving a Web, Surrounded by Her Suitors.
Pillow with Ulysses Arms Pendant.
Battle of Frogs and Mice.
King Puffincheeks Commanding His Army of Frogs in Council.
King Chawbacon in Council Commanding His Army of Mice.
The Peacemakers.
Crabs Interviewing Castor and Pollux, Twin Brothers, Palm Drycape.
Esculapius.

SEVEN MASKED BALLS NOW GOING ON

There are seven masked balls now going on, all well attended. The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by Governor Warmoth and General Emory, are visiting them. The masquerade has been conducted with great decorum, and but few people are intoxicated, and no reports thus far of serious effects and arrests.

Alexis will join his ship at Pensacola the latter part of next week.

Peter G. Washington.

Colonel Peter G. Washington died in New York on Saturday night or Sunday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a few hours' illness, from pleuro-pneumonia. Colonel Washington was a native of Virginia, but was reared and educated and passed almost his entire life in New York. When almost a lad he entered the civil service of the United States government, and continued in it, with but a short interval, until 1857, when he retired from the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was chief clerk of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, from which he was transferred to the chief clerkship of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and on the Auditorship becoming vacant he was promoted to that situation. The great satisfaction he gave by an able and faithful discharge of duty directed attention to him, on the advent of General Pierce to the Presidency, as the proper person to fill the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He made many changes in the manner of stating accounts, requiring short and prompt settlements and holding all receiving as well as disbursing agents to a right accountability. His official integrity was unsullied. Colonel Washington had received a liberal classical education; his mind was clear and discriminating; his facility for investigating intricate matters amounted almost to a passion; and his application and industry untiring. He presented a fine, manly personal appearance. At the time of his decease he was one of the Vice Presidents of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and one of the members of the Washington National Monument Society.

Rossini's Widow in Court—A Curious Suit.

An English paper says:

Mdme. Rossini has commenced a very remarkable action against a gentleman from whom she claims 50,000 f. damages, on the ground of his having sung or caused to be sung at one or more private parties compositions, as yet unpublished, by her late husband, M. Michotte, the defendant in the suit, had been entrusted by Mdme. Rossini with a number of new pieces for voice and pianoforte formally bequeathed to her by the great composer. It was necessary to fit many of the vocal pieces with words, and this task was at M. Michotte's request undertaken and performed by M. Wilder. During the two sieges of Paris M. Michotte, with Rossini's last productions in his possession, was in Belgium; and at Louvain and elsewhere, he committed the offences charged against him by Rossini's widow. M. Nichotte does not deny the allegation; but he pleads that, so far from depreciating the pieces confided to him by introducing a few of them to the notice of connoisseurs at musical parties, he by that very course increased their saleable value. Of late years, he argues, what little Rossini did produce was not thought worthy of him by his admirers; whereas the last compositions are in his best style—a fact with which it was desirable that the musical world should be made acquainted. The case was to have been tried at Brussels last week, but the hearing has been postponed, and it is to be hoped that the affair may yet be settled.

(From the Aldine for April.)

TO BARRY CORNWALL.

In vain men tell us Time can alter
Old laws, or make old memories falter—
That with the old year the old year's life closes;
The old dew falls on the old sweet flowers,
The old sun shines through the old new hours,
The old summer rears the new born roses.

Much more a Muse that bears upon her
Raiment and wreath, and flower of honor,
Gathered long since, and long since woven,
Fades not nor fails, as falls the vernal,
Blossoms that bar no fruit eternal,
By summer or winter charred or cloven.

No time cast down, no time upraises
Such loves, such memories, and such praises,
As need no grace of sun or shower;
No saving screen from frost or thunder,
To tend, and house around and under
The imperishable and peerless flower.

Old thanks, old thoughts, old aspirations
Outlive men's lives and lives of nations.
Dead, but for one thing which survives—
The inalienable and unpriced treasure,
The old joy of power, the old pride of pleasure,
The lives in light above men's lives.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

Discoveries by Agassis.

This great naturalist is jubilant, and after hauling and dredging the sea near Barbadoes in between seventy-five and one hundred and twenty fathoms, reports some rare discoveries. He says:

The first haul brought up a cnemidium like Sponge; the next a Crinoid very much like the Rhizocrinus Leftensis, but probably different; the third a living Pleurotomaris; the fourth a new genus of Spatargoids, etc., etc., not to speak of the small fry. We had the Crinoid alive for ten or twelve hours. When contracted the pinnacles are pressed against the arms and the arms themselves shut against one another, so that the whole looks like a swash made up of a few long, coarse twines. When the animal opens, the arms at first separate without bending outside, so that the whole looks like an inverted Pentapod; but gradually the tip of the arms bend outward, as the arms diverge more and more, and when fully expanded the crown has the appearance of a lily of Mailagon or Turk's Head type, in which each petal is moved upon itself, the pinnacles of the arms spreading laterally more and more as the crown is more fully open. I had not been able to detect any motion in the stem traceable to contraction, though there is no stiffness in its bearing. When disturbed the pinnacles of the arms first contract, the arms straighten themselves out, and the whole gradually and slowly closes them up. It was a very impressive sight for men to watch the movements of this creation, for it told not of its own ways only, but at the same time afforded a glimpse into the countless ages of the past, when these Crinoids, so rare and so rarely seen now-a-days, formed a prominent feature of the animal kingdom. I could see without great effort of the imagination the shoal of Lockport, teeming with the many genera of Crinoids which the geologists of New York have rescued from that prolific silurian deposit, or recall the formations of my native country, in the hillside of which, also among fossils indicating shoal-water deposits, other Crinoids abound, resembling still more closely those we find in these waters. The closer affinities of Rhizocrinus with the Apiocrinoids are further exemplified by the fact that when the animal dies it casts off its arms like Apiocrinus, the head of which is generally found without arms.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP TO-DAY THOSE OF SHOAL WATER IN THE PAST.

Of this fact there can be no doubt, for it is not difficult to adduce satisfactory evidence of the shoal-like character of the silurian deposits of the State of New York. Their horizontal position, combined with the gradual secession of the higher beds in a southernly direction, leaves no doubt, and in the case of the jurassic formation alluded to above, their combination with fossils common upon coral reefs, and their presence in atolls of that period are satisfactory proofs of my assertion. What does it then mean when we find the Pentacrinus and Rhizocrinus of the West Indies, in deep waters only? There is but one explanation, and that in the progress of the earth's growth we must look to such a displacement of the conditions favorable to the maintenance of certain low types, as may recall most fully the adaptations of former ages. The depth of the ocean alone can place animals under the high pressure which the heavy atmosphere of earlier periods afforded. But surely such high pressure as animals meet in great depths cannot be a favorable condition of the development of life; hence the lower forms found in the deep sea. The rapid diminution of the light with increasing depth, and the small amount of free oxygen in these waters, under greater and greater pressure, not to speak of other imitations arising from the greater uniformity of the conditions of existence, the reduced amount and smaller variety of nutritive substances, &c., are so many causes acting in the same direction and with similar result. For all these reasons, I have always expected to find in great depths organized beings of an inferior standing in the scale of structural complications than those found in shoal waters or near shore, and the correlation elsewhere pointed out between the standing of animals and their order of succession in geological times (see essay on classification), justifies another form of expression of these facts, viz., that in deeper waters we should expect representatives of earlier geological periods. But there is nothing in all this which warrants the conclusion that any of the animals now living are lineal decendents of those of earliest ages. Nor does this similarity to those of earlier periods justify the statement that the cretaceous formation is still extant. It would be just as true to nature to say that the tertiaries are contained in the tropics, on account of the similarity of the miocene mammalia and those of the torrid zone.

Turpentine in Headache.

Dr. Warburton Begbie (Edinburgh Medical Journal) advocates the use of turpentine in the severe headache to which nervous and hysterical women are subject. "There is moreover," he says, "another class of sufferers from headache, and this is composed of both sexes, who may be relieved by turpentine. I refer to the frontal headache, which is most apt to occur after prolonged mental effort, but may likewise be induced by unduly sustained physical exertion—what may be styled the headache of a fatigued brain. A cup of very strong tea often relieves this form of headache, but this remedy with not a few is perilous, for bringing relief from pain, it may produce general restlessness, and—worst of all—banish sleep. Turpentine in doses of twenty or thirty minims, given at intervals of an hour or two, will not only remove the headache, but produce in a wonderful manner that soothing influence to which reference has already been made.

A SHARP MEMPHISIAN, desirous of seeing Alexis, took off his coat, put a Saratoga trunk on his shoulder and walked up stairs, evading the police, who were instructed to keep everybody out of the Peabody House. He carried a two hundred pound trunk up two flights, didn't see the Grand Duke, and had his coat stolen.—St. Louis Democrat.

Jefferson in Love.

When he had been at home three weeks, he wrote a short letter which shows him reduced to a short plight indeed. He was torn with the contest raging in his soul between his passion and judgment, and he plunges into a letter, as it were, headforemost, seeking relief in converse with his friend, with whom he had been accustomed to exchange such confidences: "Dear Page, to tell you the plain truth, I have not a syllable to write to you about;" which was a lover's way of stating that his heart was full to bursting. "I do not conceive," he continues, "that anything can happen in my world which you would give a curse to know." The worlds of these two friends were indeed unlike; for John Page, heir to one of the largest estates, lived in the largest mansion of all Virginia,—Rosewell,—which stands to this day near the banks of the York river, a vast, square barrack, treeless, fenceless, dismantled, a pile without inhabitant, a picture of desolation. "All things here," the distracted lover went on, "appear to me to trodge on in one and the same round; we rise in the morning that we may eat breakfast, dinner, and supper, and go to bed again that we may get up in the next morning and do the same; so that you never saw two peas more alike than our yesterday and to-day."

If he had nothing to tell, he had plenty to ask. A jury of lovers would have pronounced his situation serious in the extreme. He was enamored of a beauty and a heiress; she, in the full lustre of her charms; he, a youth not twenty, of small estate heavily burdened, reading the elementary book of a profession requiring years of preparation. Moreover he had the usual dream of foreign travel. Before settling to the business of life, he meant to visit England, Holland, France, Spain, Italy,—where he would buy "a good fiddle,"—and then cross to Egypt returning home by way of the St. Lawrence and Canada. Such a tour would require two or three years. Would she wait? Could he ask her to wait? She must love him very much to do that, all; he did not know that she loved him at all—for the watch-paper meant nothing particular, indicating friendly feeling, nothing more. What would dear Page advise? Should he go at once to town, receive his sentence, and end this awful suspense? Inclination prompted this course; but if she rejected him, he would be "ten times more wretched than ever." In this dilemma, he had some thoughts of going to Petersburg, "if the actors go there in May," and keeping on to Williamsburg for the birthnight ball at the Apollo, which, of course, she would attend. But, after all, had not he and Page better go abroad at once for a two or three years' tour? "If we should not both be cured of love in that time, I think the Devil would be in it."—[James Parton in Atlantic Monthly.

Brides at the Washington Hotels.

Relative to the behavior of brides who make their wedding tours to Washington, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial in that city writes the following:

"If you go down to your breakfast at the hotel, say at 10½ or 11 o'clock, you will see a perfect school, or flock, or drove of them. There they sit at the little round tables all over the room, and they look very pretty—I mean the brides, of course; for the men, great sheepish fellows, are not worth looking at. There they sit, in the properest kind of attitude; they would not have you for the world think they were at that very moment the happiest girls on earth. Their dress is of the properest kind—a subdued or neutral shade, trimmed with velvet and fringe or embroidery, a dainty little hat, with a bow of ribbon, a patch of velvet, a plume, a shred of lace, and a bright flower trying to hide among them all, even as she is trying to hide the blushes that come and go on her round cheeks. The little doves always come to breakfast in their hats, and carry their little coats and muffs and gloves in their little hands. This is the style, fair girls, if you have any such thing in view. She may go right back to her room and read over the letters he used to write her all day long, and not go out of the hotel all day; but it is the style to go down town with hat on and all things ready. It is very amusing to watch these people at the hotel. They come to every meal—breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. At breakfast they looked very pretty, at lunch so-so, at dinner they are resplendent, and at supper pale and tired. You see them at their best at diuner. It is there that they shake out the wrinkles in their new dresses. Yesterday the pretty bride went to dinner in black silk Valenciennes; to-day she wore a light blue silk, long train, trimmed with *point applique*: to-morrow she will wear ashes-of-rose silk, with white satin trimming and fringe; the day following, if she stay long, she will wear a very handsome black silk walking suit and the following morning you will see her at the early breakfast, with her demure little traveling suit on; for she is going in the morning train—going back to begin her future—but whether for good or ill depends largely on herself."

Singular Cause of the Decrease of Pearls.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes in Land and Water: In passing over Mogbridge, near the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Conner, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, a gentleman who was with me told me that the part of the river we were then crossing was once celebrated for the number and quality of its pearls but of late years they have diminished both in quantity and quality. The reason as assigned for this was remarkable; according to the local theory, "the building of the bridges diminishes the number of pearls in the river. In former times bridges were not very numerous in Scotland, and the cattle passing the rivers by means of the fords, trod upon the mussels, and so injuring their shells, caused them to form pearls. After the bridges were built the cattle no longer went across the fords, but over the bridges. The mussels not being any more injured, ceased to create the pearls. There was formerly an old man at this place who gained his living by collecting these pearls. The poor fellow was blind, but nevertheless he continued his occupation as pearl-catcher. He used to wade into the river and pick up the pearls off the bottom with his toes, his wife standing on the bank, telling him in what direction to go. When he had filled a bag that he carried round his neck, with the pearl mussels, he brought them to the bank for his wife to open. A pearl the size of a pea was worth £1. I was very sorry to hear of the tragic end of this poor man. He got out of his depth, fell into a leep hole in the river and was drowned.

A MINISTER not long ago preached from the text, "Be ye therefore steadfast;" but the printer made him expound from "Be ye there for breakfast."

(From the Musical World.)

THE MODERN MUSE.

"I wish to hear a song to-night,"
Said grandma, with a smile,
"Will not my daughter sing for me,
And thus the time beguile?"

"Sing! without accompaniment?
Why, mother, how 'twould sound!
The very idea makes me feel
Like sinking to the ground."

The patient mother smiled again,
And to a grandchild near
Said, "Let me hear *your* pretty voice,
Will you not sing, my dear?"

"Oh! my guitar is out of fix,
I cannot mend the string;
And my teacher says, without it
I should never try to sing."

"Ah me! Come, Ned, can you not sing?
I've sung you off to sleep,
Not very many years ago,
With dittoes like 'Bo peep.'"

"Yes, I will sing, if Belle will play,"
The little fellow said—
But sister was not in the mood,
And hurried him to bed."

Then grandma thought upon a time
When people used to *sing*,
And not depend for music
Upon *key* or *string*.

"BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

A Cincinnati Editor After Having Stated that there was no Such Poem is Convinced that he was Mistaken.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is a poem entitled "Beautiful Snow." We have reason to know it now if we never had before. We remember reading it some ten years ago. That must have been shortly after Messrs. Faxon, Watson, Maj. Sigourney, Prof. Venable, Enos Reed, Dora Shaw and one or two other unfortunate females, whose names we can't recall now, turned it out upon the public. We always admired it, but, considering the number of people engaged in its construction, it isn't such a remarkable production. However, in deference to public opinion, we have religiously published that poem every winter, from that time to the present. In our editorial capacity we have imposed an expense of not less than one hundred dollars for composition on that one piece of poetry alone, and that is a great deal more than it costs to compose it originally. Having, as it thought, supplied the demand, and placed at least a half dozen copies of that intensely popular versification in every household, we concluded to lay off this winter. But day before yesterday we received a request to publish it. It was the same old, familiar language. We were a little exasperated, because a great many newspapers keep the poem standing at the head of the first column on the title page, and we knew that there could be no extraordinary demand for it. In order to escape we affected ignorance. We asserted in a paragraph on the following morning that we didn't believe there was any such bundle of rhyme in existence. Alas, that bit of assimulated skepticism has cost us dearly! Early yesterday morning copies of "Beautiful Snow" began arriving at the counting room. A number of young ladies called and left their scrap-books. The first mail brought a basket full of letters, all inclosing copies of the old favorite. Some were discolored by age; others were worn and tumbled with usage; others were fresh copies in manuscript—all accompanied with a request to return if not used. "I am astonished," says one gentleman, "that you never came across this beautiful poem." "I did not think," says another, "that there was an editor living so stupid as to not know of 'Beautiful Snow.'" At first we thought it a good joke, and were highly delighted, but the "Beautiful Snow" kept falling and the refrain of the letters began to be burdensome. When business men began to drop in last night, bringing copies of old magazines among whose dusky pages lurked the fugitive poem, and began to express their lack of confidence in a newspaper that had never heard of "Beautiful Snow," it becomes apparent that we had inflicted great injury upon the Enquirer. It was no use trying to make a jest of the thing, and so we apologized to all who called.

The fall of "Beautiful Snow" continued late into the evening. It filled our wastebasket, drifted upon our table, insinuated itself into the grate, and piled up in our private drawer until we began to despair of ever being able to get out of the room. At eleven o'clock last night we had enough of it to blockade the Pacific Railroad, and at 12 o'clock the office boy appeared with another armful of the generous contributions, and we incontinently kicked him down stairs.

This was the condition of things at one o'clock this morning, and not more than half the wards in the city had been heard from. Then there's the entire State to hear from yet, and we know what we will have to endure for the next forty-eight hours. We acknowledge that we have the worst of it, and are anxious to compromise. Sunday next we will publish "Beautiful Snow" in all its pristine fullness. We are determined that this craving for "the poem so dear to the popular heart" shall be stopped. We will print a large extra edition, and orders for extra copies may be left at our place of business up to three o'clock Sunday morning.

Cure of Inebriates.

At the second meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, recently held, in New York, Dr. Joseph Parrish delivered an essay, the result of his long experience in the care of inebriates. He divides the latter into three classes—the first confirmed inebriates, or professional debauchees, whose purposes in life seem to be limited to the gratification of appetites or passions; the second is the emotional class, who are described as persons "without a decided intention to do wrong, and without any abiding purpose to do right, and who are the victims of their own moral weakness, or of the cupidity or recklessness of others," and the third are accidental inebriates, "men of good principles and character, who know and acknowledge their infirmity, and endeavor to overcome it. Students, authors, salesmen and overworked business men furnish a considerable percentage of this class." The majority of the first class, according to Dr. Parrish, are incurable, and he recommends that such persons be detained in hospitals. Of this class Dr. Parrish has had eighty-four under his care, twenty-four of whom improved so as to be capable to partially attend to business, seven were radically cured, and two became insane.—Of the second class the Doctor has had as patients seventy-two, of whom forty-two were so improved as to attend most of their time to their affairs, and twenty-one were cured of their infirmity. He has had in charge of the third class sixty-six persons, forty-seven of whom are entirely cured, and sixteen of whom are nearly so.

THE following are the Leap Year ball room regulations established by the ladies of St. Louis: "Gentlemen are expected to be as lady-like as possible, therefore no gentleman will be allowed to enter the ball room except on the arm of his escort or one of the managers; no gentleman can dance unless invited to do so by a lady; no gentleman can enter the supper room unless escorted by a lady; the lady managers will see that no gentleman is neglected."

VARIETIES.

NILSSON sang $40,000 out of Cincinnati, in thirteen nights.

Dr. STONE, of Savannah, walked into the river at Savannah, and, like other stones, was about to sink, when he was romantically rescued by a brave lady.

A TENNESSEE woman's paper has terms thus singularly graduated: "Three dollars a year to men: $1, 50 to unmarried workingmen; seventy-five cents to women with lazy husbands to support."

FORSYTHE, GA., negroes derive a handsome income by forcing quarrels with white men, getting knocked down, and then compromising for five dollars.

THE contents of a recent issue of the English comic periodicals were so heavy, that a railroad car full of them recently caught fire near Rugby, owing to the additional friction, and was destroyed.

A VETERAN observer says: "I never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get there."

A NOVEL scheme for the endowment of a college has been proposed in New England. It is that on graduating each student shall get his life insured for one thousand dollars, the amount to be paid to the college on his decease.

THE French women are the best-dressed in the world, German women have the most luxuriant heads of hair, the Spanish women the smallest hands and feet, Italian women the most brilliant complexions, South Americans the most beauty, and American women the most style.

THE great 154-carat diamond, found in South Africa, is said to have been discovered by a poor Irish adventurer in the wall of the hut where he had retired to rest. Its brilliance shone forth from a clump of earth and attracted the eye of the fortunate finder.

UPON a recent investigation in Chicago as to overloading street cars, a railway superintendent testified that the more people there were in a car the more wanted to get in, and the women were worse than the men. He is a bold man to say so, but thousands have thought so.

Queen Charlotte's necklace, of well matched amethysts, the most perfect in existence, was valued when worn by her, at £2,000; at present it would not command as many shillings, so great has been the importation of late years of German amethysts and topazes, which are dug in endless abundance in the Siebengeberge on the Rhine.

IN one of Worth's bridal outfits, lately received in New York, the dress was of white velvet; several flounces of point lace trimmed the lower part of the skirt, and on the front breadth were small ostrich feathers and orange blossoms. The veil was of point lace, fastened with a bunch of white feathers and a diamond aigrette.

THERE were married on Wednesday, the 12th ult., on horseback, in front of the tavern-house of Wm. J. McGlaughlin, in Pocahontas county, Va., when the thermometer stood eight degrees below zero, by the Rev. G. L. Brown, Daniel McCarty Esq., a pensioner for service in the war of 1812, aged seventy-eight years, to Miss Ann Gabert aged twenty-eight years, all of Pocahontas county!

SIR JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE was still speaking in the Tichborne case when the last English mail left. It was the thirteenth day of his speech. The court had thus far spent more than eighty days in this celebrated trial, and the reports of the proceedings have occupied over seven hundred columns of the London Times.

PETER EVANS, an old colored Baptist preacher, died at his residence in King George county, Va., on the 7th inst., at the advanced age, as reported, of one hundred and eleven years. His eyesight failed him two years ago, but his memory up to the time of his death was perfectly good.

A SOLDIER was sentenced, for deserting, to have his ear cut off. After undergoing the brutal ordeal he was escorted out of the court-yard, to the tune of the "Rogue's March." He then turned, and, in mock dignity, thus addressed the musicians: "Gentlemen, I thank you; but I have no ear for music."

A "JOKE" is credited to an American visitor in England. "Wall, stranger," he is reported to have said, "I guess you English juries ain't smart no how. If an American jury had tried the Tichborne case, I'll tell you what they'd have done. They'd just bought up all the Tichborne verdict for the bonds, and then found a plaintiff."

A MAN has just been arrested in Madison, Iowa, for killing a little girl, the daughter of his wife by a former husband, fifteen years ago. She was in the company of her sister at the time, and for these many years threats and intimidation have kept the survivor's mouth sealed. Being under the protection of a husband now, she has told the terrible story and retribution long delayed has overtaken the murderer.

AT a recent Washington reception Mrs. Robeson wore a delicate pearl-colored satin, with overdress of two shades of light gray in stripes, a low corsage, with white lace trimmings. Madame Garcia wore a magnificent black trained dress, with low waist. Her jewels were strands of pearls wound about her throat, and a diamond pendant. Strands of pearls were also intertwined with the puffs of her black hair.

THE Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of reserved seats after the doors have been opened for an entertainment. The difficulty has been that managers of shows have been in the habit of marking the best seats "Taken" where they were not reserved, thus obliging holders of general tickets to take poor seats, or pay extra prices for others. The practice has probably been in vogue in other places than Cincinnati.

A CLEVELAND inventor has just brought out an automaton side door car, to afford a means of escape to passengers in case of accidents which throw the car from the track and overturn it. The arrangement is such that when the car veers over and becomes supported only by the wheels on one side, the opposite side of the car opens promptly, thus allowing the passengers a chance to escape.

IF every man had such a treasure of a wife as a correspondent of a Boston paper tells about there would not be so many difficult figures to master in the problem of living on a moderate income. This woman's husband was comfortably well off and gave her a fair allowance of spending money. Quite a number of years after their marriage she said one day, "Husband, why don't you buy a house? it is so much nicer than to rent." "Ah," said the husband. "I can't afford it." "But," said the wife, "wouldn't you take one if anybody would give you one?" "Certainly," says he, thinking that it would never come to pass. The wife then presented him with a sheet of paper, which proved to be nothing less than a deed of a nice house in the city costing nearly $7,000 which amount she had saved out of the money her husband had given her to spend.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
168 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

THE income tax is to be continued. How do you like it ye gentlemen Republicans of large revenues?

THE N. Y. *Times* says GRANT has reduced the national debt, but does not say one word about the many millions his thieves have stolen.

OUR Radical exchanges are smarting under the exposures of Senators SCHURZ and SUMNER in regard to our government supplying arms and ammunition to France in the late war with Prussia. They cannot conceal the fact that while President GRANT was attending German celebrations in this city and elsewhere, his thieves with his knowledge and consent, were supplying part of the weapons to kill the relatives and friends of those whose hospitalities he was enjoying.

AN HISTORICAL DRAMA, *the principal characters of which are Major Andre, by Marquis de Chambrun, and Benedict Arnold, by Charles Sumner, now engages the attention of large audiences at the Capitol daily. The one will be socially, and the other politically execrated by the people of this country.*

The above appears in italics, same as printed above, in the Present Taker's home organ, the *Daily National Republican* of Washington City, and all because a Radical Senator is honest enough to stand up and expose the rotten, corrupt and thieving administration of ULYSSES S. GRANT.

IT was cruel in Senator SCHURZ to inform the country that when Senator CONKLING quoted from the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, that he quoted from one of GRANT'S Internal Revenue Collectors. We suppose if CONKLING had quoted from the stupid old "organ" here, SCHURZ would have informed him that he was reading from a sheet that is afraid to say one word in denunciation of GRANT and his thieves for fear that it, like the Detroit *Tribune*, would lose the government pap.

THE Reform movement is beginning to take shape in Louisiana, the people of New Orleans in Mass Convention, on Saturday last, having resolved among other things, "that all men of all parties regardless of color and previous political associations, who favor a reform of the abuses under which this State and city now suffer, are cordially invited to co-operate in the movement." To such an extent has Radical corruption been carried on in that State, that the people have at last become aroused, and have resolved to adopt the only means which will secure their safety—to act together in self-defense.

THE duties on tea and coffee yielded nineteen millions of dollars, all of which went into the Treasury. The duties on coal, salt and pig iron tax the people fifty millions of dollars and only yield nineteen millions of revenue. Our Republican friends advocate the repeal of duties which are purely revenue and insist only upon those which are for the benefit of particular individuals. They are also very hard to please, when Democrats voted for the repeal of the tax on tea and coffee, they are denounced as enemies to the poor; when they vote to repeal the duty on salt they are in favor of free trade. There seems to be no way of pleasing the gentlemen who are at present running and ruining the country.

FORNEY ENDORSED.

The following letter addressed to JNO. W. FORNEY Esq., from the Republicans of Erie county shows how his resignation is received:

To Colonel John W. Forney:

We, the undersigned Republicans of Erie county, do most hartly congratulate you upon your resignation as the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which is creditable to your integrity and manhood.

We would further say that we ecrdially sympathise with Col. A. K. McClure in his contest with a corrupt ring, who have stolen more of the public money than ever did the Tammany thieves in New York.

(Signed,) M. B. LOWRY,
O. NOBLE,
and others.

Of course these voters are dead in love with GRANT and will spend much time and money to reinforce the "corrupt Ring."

STILL AHEAD.

By calling attention to the fact that our Radical neighbors were in the habit of murdering the Congressional reports for fear they would hurt the party, and if the people of this region wanted to know what was going on in Washington they must look to THE POST, appears to have done some good, judging from the reports of the speech of Hon. CARL SCHURZ, in yesterday's papers. The *Commercial* actually printed over two columns of it, the *Dispatch* a column and a half, and the stupid old "organ" managed to get up nearly a column, taking care to omit those points that would be distasteful to President GRANT for fear it would lose the government pap. This is doing pretty well, however, and we still have hopes that they will yet show enough independence to give their readers all the news. THE POST, as usual, gave all the speech that came by telegraph, and which filled nearly four columns. We repeat, that those who wish to know what is going on in Congress must look to THE POST.

THE KU KLUX FARCE.

The country has at last been favored with the reports of the Ku Klux Committee of Congress. The majority report hardly makes a pretense that it is anything else than a campaign document. As, for instance, the majority of the Committee, seek first to discover the object for which the Klan was organized.

After taking fourteen hundred pages of foolscap testimony, they ornament this monumental foolscap with the fool's bells by giving the following as the object of the Klan:

The object of the Ku Klux was to oppose and reject the principles of the Radical party as shown by the constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, Ku Klux gown and signal instruments.

This miserable bosh is solemnly fulminated as a State paper by the Radical majority in Congress. Suppose the first allegation to be true, that certain men did band together for the purpose of rejecting and opposing "the principles of the Radical party." Had they not a constitutional right to do so? Is there any law which forbids men from rejecting the venomous dogmas and doctrines of the Radical leaders?

But the mode in which this "opposition" was accomplished, as discovered by the majority of the Committee, is certainly unique and astonishing. Each member was provided with a "pistol, a Ku Klux gown and signal instruments." Which of these was the most deadly weapon the Committee fails to inform an anxious public. Even the style of pistol is not mentioned, or whether loose or fixed ammunition was used, or whether any was provided. Neither is there any description of the "Ku Klux gown" given, nor the shape or nature of the "signal instruments." If it was necessary to say anything about them, they should have been thoroughly and distinctly described, so that the Northern public might have had an adequate idea of their heniousness. Perhaps the gown was the most terrible thing of all, and was well calculated to scare people who had a dread of ghosts.

But having disposed of this branch of the subject, the majority of the Committee were forced to admit that there is still as great an evil in the South as the Ku Klux, namely, the carpet baggers and scalawags. In speaking of the mixed character of the Legislatures which have been robbing the people in the name of law and government, the majority are compelled to admit that in these legislative bodies this mixture of ignorant negroes and "better educated knaves gave an oppertunity for corruption, and this opportunity has developed a state of demoralization on this subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nationality or political creed, but presents specimens alike of the negro, the carpet-bagger, and the white native citizens of both parties."

And yet even with these admissions, the majority of the Committee attempt to fix all the responsibility upon the unfortunate and down trodden people of the South, and relieve their carpet bag friends from the odium that must necessarially attach to their conduct. And even when admitting that there is now no violence to be feared in the South, the majority practically recommend the President to declare martial law, for the purpose of suppressing an organization which has no existence.

The minority, in their report, make some most excellent points against the Radical cry of the Ku Klux and the demand for military government from the very start, in showing that although Tennessee was for some reason embraced among the States assigned to the Sub-Committees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the eleven Southern States, to wit, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers.

These five States embrace greatly more than half the territory and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive how if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose they should be left out, while the other six States, or parts of them, were in combination for any such general objects.

This is certainly the most complete answer that could be made to the Radical charge that the bands of desperate men who have infested some particular localities in the South were a political organization, a charge which is not easy of explanation. But the minority as they proceed with their report, refute the report of the majority in every particular, sustaining what they say by the evidence of respectable witnesses and the testimony of President GRANT himself.

The dreadful condition of the people of the South is vividly depicted, how before even breathing time was allowed them a set of harpies most of whom had shirked the danger of the battle field, camp followers, horse-holders, cow boys, plunderers from both sides during all the years of strife, rushed down singly and in squads on that people, thus prostrate and defenceless, and for their own gain seized and carried off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrances or resistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason, which they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretense that the plunderers were persecuted because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union especially to the Republican party, and its continued supremacy. An investigation was instituted. Among others the present President, then General of the Army, went to portions of the South to examine for himself. But we need not follow up a discussion of this masterly report of a minority who rise above the ties of party and report the exact facts in the case. It will speak for itself and close the mouths of such men as MORTON and CARPENTER, who have been howling themselves hoarse about Ku Klux outrages, and loyalty, and all such trash.

TAX ON PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE.

On several occasions we have taken occasion to denounce the tax upon public intelligence which is carried out in the tax upon printing materials by means of which the American press is enabled to enlighten the public and banish ignorance from the land. Our cotemporary, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has a most excellent article upon this subject, so appropriate and pointed, that we cannot refrain from giving copious extracts from it.

We hear a great deal said about the influence of the newspaper press of the country, and yet we are forced to confess that there is one question upon which—their interests being indisputably that of the people who are opposed to a tax upon knowledge—we should like now to see it manifested. We allude to the tax of twenty per cent, upon paper used in newspapers, and to the still more onerous tax upon type. In the past we have often had occasion to allude to the paper imposition, and propose now to show up what is called the protection on type. This little table tells the story, giving the price of type in Canada and in the United States.

Size.	Toronto.	New York.
Nonpareil, per lb	62c.	78c.
Minion, "	50c.	78c.
Brevier, "	44c.	66c.
Bourgeois, "	40c.	66c.
Long Primer, "	36c.	36c.
Small Pica, "	34c.	34c.

Thus it will be seen that the American printers pay for their body type an average of sixty-three cents per pound, while the Canadian printers pay an average of forty-four cents per pound. That is to pay fifty per cent. more than we should.

There are twenty-five hundred newspapers in the United States, which, added to the great book and jobbing establishments, make a business of over $75,000,000 a year. They employ over 30,000 skilled mechanics, and in addition find business to employ as many more men in other capacities. No less than 400,000 people depend almost entirely upon those great printing manufactories for support. Their products are immensely distributed, and there is not a man from Maine to California who is not interested in cheap books and cheap papers. The annual production of type is but fifteen hundred thousand pounds, giving employment to twelve hundred mechanics. This trifling interest is thus made paramount to one fifty times larger and more important.

It is the fault of the press that this is permitted. Should its influence be unanimously arrayed for paper and type free of duty, Congress would not dare to disregard the appeal. The revenue derieved from these articles are next to nothing, for they are in fact prohibitory of their importation. If the duty were taken off it would be a saving to the publishers snd printers of more than a million dollars a year, and this immense tax goes into the pockets of a few type-founders. We call upon our brethren of the press, without distinction of party, to agitate this question—to keep it constantly before the people—to support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to vote to repeal these impositions upon both type and paper. The American industry in the newspaper and book manufactories demand it. The small ring of monopolists who are interested against them should feel their power, and be taught their presumption in supposing they can shape national legislation on this question. We trust that this will not subject us to another denunciation from the stupid old "organ" for insisting that the tax shall be lifted from public intelligence, which begets public virtue.

THE latest victim of a gold ring, is JOHNSON of VANKIRK memory. He gave a ring which the recipient claimed to mean the giver's love had no end, but which he swore in open court was typical of just the reverse, "that it had no beginning," but a jury could not see it in that light, and decided if he did not give his life he must his money. He loses the ring and twenty-five hundred dollars besides costs and lawyers fees, which will take the balance of that farm. We would advise this McKeesport youth of forty summers, to keep clear of rings hereafter until he means business.

THE Cleveland *Herald*, Republican, thus goes for that God-forsaken wretch, BROWNLOW:

If there is one thing more disgusting than another, it is the exhibition in the United States Senate of a confirmed paralytic—or cripple—whose only active member, a foul tongue, seems still capable of uttering the lowest slang of the pot-house. Poor Brownlow, there seems nothing left of him but his venom.

CONGRESS.

SENATOR SCHURZ ON THE WAR PATH

He Makes a Dignified and Able Reply to the Threats and Innuendoes of Grant's Henchmen—He Tells Several Unpalatable Truths and Makes Some Damaging Revelations in Relation to the Alleged Sale of Arms to France—He Announces his Determination to Stand or Fall by the Liberal Republican Party—Convincing Proofs of the Rottenness of the Military Ring—Morton and Conkling Take Water.

SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented the petition of the lumber merchants against the Chicago Relief Bill.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the bridge shall not interfere with the Railroad bridges.

Other amendments were made and the bill passed.

Mr. COLE called up the bill providing for the transmission of Pacific mails during snow blockades. Laid over.

Schurz Reply.

The debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French.

Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate. The galleries were completely filled and on motion of Mr. Fenton the ladies were allowed to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr. SCHURZ then addressed the Senate. He said that the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments in its support. When we have a case advocated by insinuations and innuendoes with regard to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New York, (Messrs. Morton and Conkling) would deny that the general rule applies to the present matter.

Morton's Arguments.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this Government to certain persons, because the very road out of the Republican party led into the Democratic [Laughter] and because the platform of the Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views, and must, therefore, be unrepublican and radically wrong, and because he is in favor of the re-election of General Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.]

Conkling's Sophistry.

The Senator from New York, (Mr. Conkling) whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat to-day, after his gallant exploits of yesterday, followed in the footsteps of the Senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us that the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blame, because there is no impression abroad that there is a military ring in this country, because there is an impression of the existence of a Senatorial cabal bent upon destroying this administration, and because the Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire the speeches of certain Republican Senators in order to defeat the administration party there.

Now Sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over, did I not deiire to devote a very few remarks to one thing said by that Senator with an air of triumph. He held up a pamphlet purporting to contain one of my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire, and was producing greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter, and

What Do You Think That Pamphlet Contained?

It contains the speeches of the Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska and myself, and they are speeches denouncing the corruption prevailing in the Custom House in New York. If such things work against the success of the administration party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those, who by covering up every abuse, ever so glaring, and defending every violation of law ever so scandalous, who have brought the Commonwealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes,

There is a Senatorial Cabal,

upon this floor It is that cabal, which defeated the San Domingo scheme. It is that cabal, which forced the investigation in the New York Custom House. It is that cabal, which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation, and let me tell the Senator that these speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters of New Hampshire, if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses, which were laid open in all their deformity, a whole year ago, had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet and Stocking were at that moment still plundering the merchants of New York.

Mr. SCHURZ then said that the subject before the Senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised

Three Questions.

The first was, Was what was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid down by the government for its own action, the rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent?

Second, Was what was done in accordance with the laws of the country?

Third, Is there in the facts as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transactions?

In discussing the first, he said, it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under the ordinary circumstances surrounding previous sales. It was true that the Government had been selling all along since the rebellion, and nobody found any fault, but when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the President had issued his proclamation of neutrality, would anybody say that no extraordinary precautions were then necessary in the sale of arms? Individuals might be pardoned for taking refuge behind technical ignorance of the destination of arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among nations were at stake.

Mr. SCHURZ read a letter written by the Chief of Ordnance, describing, he said, the operations of the War Department in making sales of arms at that period. The letter stated that

Bids Had Been Invited

by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that Baker & Co., the only great arms mercnants in New York, were not notified, and only learned by accident that the sales were to take place. Upon making the discovery Baker came to Washington and notified the Prussian Minister. The Minister went to the War Department, and asked that the sales should be put off for a few days, and it was done. The Senator from New York, (Mr Conkling,) had said that Baker & Co., bought arms which afterwards got into the hands of Germany. That was a mistake. He (Schurz) had been in communication with that house, and had ascertained the fact, which was that they had bid upon a quantity of arms for the purpose of keeping them from the French, expecting to be recompensed by the German Government, but that Government declined to have anything to do with the arms, and they passed into the hands of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and afterwards into the hands of the French. There were new calls for bids to be opened on the 20th of October. On October 21st, at 4 P. M., the sales of a large amount of arms to several firms were completed, and, according to a dispatch of the French consul, that these arms had already been partly paid for by the French government on the 22d of Octbober, just one day after the sales from the department were completed. Certainly the business was done promptly; [Laughter,] and the question was naturally suggested whether, when Squires was discovered as a French agent, the sales were not postponed in order to give him an opportunity to make arrangements with other parties. He did not charge that this was the fact, but he would ask every fair minded man whether the suspicion did not lie dreadfully near. Then came

The Sales to Richardson.

When the War Department was not offering to large arms dealers, did it address one of its letters to Thomas Richardson, Counsellor at Law, Ilion, New York? [Laughter.] The Senator from New York had laid great stress on what he assumed to be the fact that Richardson need not have appeared personally at the Department in the negotiation of his purchase, and that it could have been done be merely sending in his bids, accompanied by twenty per cent. of the purchase money. The record showed, however, that the business could not be done in that way, because some effort was necessary in order to satisfy

The Conscience of the War Department,

about the propriety of making cartridges, and it showed also, that the effort was made not by Richardson in person, but by another gentleman, Remington, the same gentleman who on the 15th of the preceding month had been discovered to be an agent of the French Government.

As further evidence that there did exist just ground for suspicion, and therefore, for investigation, Mr. SCHURZ read two extracts from testimony given by Remington in France on the trial of Place. Remington being a witness under oath, said, "I did not regard myself as obliged to make advances and this still less in as much as I had to pay to the Government of the United States an advance of from ten to twenty per cent.

Again before the Committee of Investigation of the French Assembly he said: "But the French Government and I were charged to treat with the Government of the United States." This last statement also showed what brought Remington back to this country in December that year. He came to transact business connected with the purchase which was ostensibly made by Richardson, the lawyer, and it was after his return here on that errand that the interviews and negotiations described in his (Remington's) letter took place. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had objected to his (Shurz) statement the other day that the Government was not only bound not to sell to men, whom they

Knew to be Agents,

of either belligerents, but also to satisfy themselves by all the means of information in their possession that the persons applying for arms were not agents of one or the other belligerent, but he (Schurz) was willing to accept Mr. Morton's statement of the rule, which was, that if the government had reason to believe that the person buying the arms was an agent of the French government, they had no right to make the sale, and that all the government was called on to know was that the purchaser was not an agent of one or the other belligerents, and he insisted that the government has failed to do its duty. Judged even by that rate, the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) had said that Cash was the purchaser. That might be well, provided this Mr. Cash was not a Representative or a known agent of the French Government. No matter, says the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling.) *Cash is a man, who buys and*

We Look at Nothing but Cash.

But then where is our reasonable diligence? Where is our good faith? No matter says the Senator, this great American republic of ours understands her good faith and interprets her neutral duties on strictly "Cash principles" [Laughter.] *Proudly the standard of our national morality and honor was borne aloft by the Senator from New York with a dollar mark in cash as the coat of arms of this great republic of the United States.* [Laughter.]

Seriously speaking, are we sensible men? are we honest men? Is this the rule to be observed not only by the United States but towards the United States? Let me warn Senators to pause long before they commit themselves to any position so absurd, so mean, so utterly dishonorable. Let me tell them it is

Not Safe for Nations to Play Little Tricky Games,

and endeavor to cover themselves up with little quibbling technicalities.

Mr. SCHURZ discussed this at great length, and, as additional evidence that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, read a passage from the testimony given by Jules Lecesne, who was President of the Armament Committee at Tours, in France, while these sales were going on.

The question was upon a cetain overcharge on a lot of rifles, and this witness said there was no expense beyond the present allowed Remington since we had treated directly with the federal government of the United States, which delivered these arms without charge on board the vessels.

After this and other statements, he (Schurz) thought that Senators should cease to talk about the want of patriotism of those, who called the attention of the Senate and country to this matter. It was quite evident that foreign governments were as well informed as they were, or even better. [Laughter.] These statements, made under oath in foreign courts; left no course open for the United States except to investigate and show the statements to be false if they were so, or if they were true to punish the guilty.

The second question was, Were the laws of our own country violated? He argued that it was at least a proceeding of doubtful legality to sell breach-loading rifles at all. The statute authorized the sale of old cannon, arms and other ordinance stores, which were damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and an under-chief of ordinance had assumed the right to sell a large number of breach-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that at the time when the militia throughout the country were armed with old muzzle-loaders.

Mr. MORTON said that the breech loaders sold were of a discarded pattern, and that it was the intention of the Government to arm the militia with improved rifles. In view of this fact that they were discarded rifles, did they not properly come within the classes of the ordinance stores mentioned in the statute?

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance had some doubt about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to General Belknap stating that the arms so sold were fit for the United States service. He felt authorized, therefore, to charge

A Flagrant and Manifest Breach of Law

He charged it on the showing of the Chief of Ordinance himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point he would be glad to hear it at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it away too, but he woule ask the Senate what would become of the popular respect for the law if the law-makers thus recklessly quibbled away their meaning. What would become of constitutional government in this country if the executive officers of the Government were to be allowed to feel that they might disregard the plainest provisions of the law, and that like Cæsar Augustus they could always rely upon a submissive and obedient Senate. He begged the Senate to remember that there was more at stake than cartridges or cash.

On the third point Mr. SCHURZ argued that the facts already shown were

Enough to Justify the Suspicion of Corrupt Transactions.

The testimony of Remington and of the French officials, already referred to, the anxiety of the Chief of Ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France, relating to the same transactions, for which he, Remington, had been ostensibly driven out of War Department, the difference between the amounts paid by the French and those received by our Government, the jeopardizg of our national relations, the risking of our internal harmony, the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the War Department and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money—all these facts and circumstances go to show that there was ground or suspicion and for investigation, and Senators and the other side knew it, and felt it keenly, as was shown by their attempts to divert the Senate and country from the true question by charging those who urge this resolution with acting as French agents and with want of patriotism.

These Charges Were Flimsy and Absurd.

It was the duty of the Government to investigate this matter, and if the wrongs charged on the Executive Department have been committed, it was the duty of the Legislative Department of the Government to frankly and boldly disavow them. That was the only course worthy of the American Republic, and, therefore, he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the Senate, and denounce wrong in them, for he remembered that Cobden and Bright, when they warned the British Parliament of the consequences of its conduct, during the rebellion, were far better patriots than those who decried them for it.

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, ordering the Committee to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, &c. He said, it was

A Subject of Rather a Painful Character.

He regretted that the Senator introduced that amendment for his own sake. He reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment as likely to be offensive to the French Government. Messrs. Morton and Conkling had offered a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, and now the Senator from New York was going to insult the French Government also. If this amendment meant anything, it meant collusion of an improper nature and for an improper purpose, and everybody knew that it was aimed at three persons, Mr. Sumner, himself (Schurz) and the Marquis de Chambrun. He (Schurz) would vote for the amendment, and he would give the Senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis de Chambrun was no spy. He was the legal adviser of the French Legation, a French gentlemen of distinguished family and of high character and atainments. He was not the man who had given him (Schurz) the first information on this subject. [Laughter.]

But, said Mr. SCHURZ, what is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I do not know that I can

Make Myself Intelligible

to his mind or his moral feeling, except in one way, by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether all those who gave letters of introduction to Remington to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the Senator want to know why I did not do so? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in the galleries.]

Conkling Gets Knocked Out of Time.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not given Mr. Remington a letter of introduction to France. He had merely addressed a note to Remington himself, the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion.

Mr. SCHURZ—If the Senator had given Remington a note stating that he investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them, even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment.

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Schurz had been the man to drag in the irrelevant fact that he (Conkling) had written a note to Remington, containing statements which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor, and in the interest of fair play.

Mr. SCHURZ said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly express the opinion that the giving of the note by Remington was the only act of neighborly friendship on Mr. Conkling's part.

Mr. CONKLING disputed this also and said that his amendment was aimed not merely at Messrs. Schurz and Sumner and the Marquis De Chambrun, but at all who might come within its scope and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn it, however, without having the statute book before him, and if the Senator (Mr. Schurz)

found any offensive phrase in it, he was willing to withdraw that phrase.

Mr. SCHURZ—Oh! I have no doubt the Senator is in earnest in this matter. I have never douted that. It looks just like him. The Senator has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday threatening us with fine and imprisonment, Ah! Sir, it is

A Glorious Spectacle.

Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate the abuses and the violation of laws and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment.

Let it be Known in Every Nook and Corner.

that he, who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law, is confronted by the powers that be with the prospect of the dungeon. Why, sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] They are developing very fast. How long will it be until you cannot even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the Knights of the General Order, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senatoa from New York thinks that he can in this way *strike fear into my soul* he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked, I have seen men far more dangerous than he is, and

Before a Thousand of Them My Heart Will Not Quail!

No, sir, I will vote for his amendment, vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the charge that this was a move to alienate the German vote. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) were

Very Sweet on the Germans Just Now.

[Laughter.] They had said that no man owned the Germans of America. That was a fact, and he was proud of it, for he was one of the Germans. No man, no politician, no Senator, not even the President of the United States owned the Germans. Least of all were they owned by that class of politicians who desperately clung to the skirt of power through whatever mire it may drag them. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The Germans had fought Tammany in New York, and they would in solid array fight every Tammany, great or small, on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress this investigation by

Cracking the Party Whip,

but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by the misrepresentations of the motives of those, who were fighting against corruption. When motives were called in question, they knew that the motives of the henchmen of power were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who opposed them. Let me tell those gentlmen, said he, that we know the road to patronage just as well as others did, if we had chosen to walk it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. Mere party cant lies

Stale and Nauseating on the Stomach of the People.

If you think that movement, now spreading all over this land, is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which has been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is the

Earnest Uprising for Honest and Pure Government.

You cannot repress it by party discipline, or by penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to-day. Undertake to resist it, and you will find it a great moral and political revolution to-morrow. WHATEVER OTHERS MAY DO, HE SAID, I HAVE TAKEN MY LOT. IT IS TO THIS CAUSE THAT MY HEART IS DEVOTED, AND, WITH THIS CAUSE, I WILL STAND OR FALL.

Mr. MORTON said that the only new point in Mr. Schurz's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of Lecesne, and insisted that the statements of Remington and the admissions of Mr. Schurz in his previous speech showed that Lecesne's statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip, but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings in the Senate knew that directly the reverse was true. Nobody had proposed to resist this inquiry. He had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate, had not the movers of the resolution forced debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial debate had forced the investigation into the New York Custom House. That alse was untrue. He (Morton) and all those on his side had voted for the investigation in New York, and their only offence was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the administration and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his administration, from that time up to the next election. He, (Morton,) was independent enough to support the administration which could be assailed only on personal ground by falsehood, and calumny, and abuse. The honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the Senate to defend it. They were called

Party Henchmen.

He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the Administration that Senator had made quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he (Morton) had, and he had heard it stated that the Senator's personal difficulty with the Administration had grown out of the removal of his friends from office.

Mr. SCHURZ said that he would authorize the Senator (Mr. Morton) to tell everybody who told him so that he lied.

Mr. MORTON was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who had forced this debate on the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate Chamber, and to make capital against the Republican party. The whole affair was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was.

False from Beginning to End

and the evidence brought to support it was trivial, but whether false or not the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of an investigation, because they knew that the investigation would amount to nothing.

The object of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz,) was to separate the Germans from the Republican party and from the native citizens in order to make them a balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive Know-nothingism in its worst form.

Mr. SCHURZ said that no man in the country had more earnestly or steadily opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities as he had.

Mr. MORTON said he must judge the Senator by his acts. He was

Responsible for the Election of his Democratic Colleague,

Mr. Blair, to the Senate. Mr. Blair was Mr. Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAIR said he had been elected to the Senate not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and of course the Senator (Mr. Morton) did not like it.

Mr. MORTON said that was the pretense, but the election of Mr. Blair was the result of a coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats, and

That Coalition

had not yet been dissolved.

Mr. MORTON then charged that Mr. Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him in Chicago, in which he said that if Gen. Grant were re-nominated he (Schurz) would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party, if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to say that those who were not in favor of the renomination of General Grant had

No Business in the Republican Party?

Mr. MORTON said he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express their opposition. But if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred they would submit.

A man, however, who announced in advance that, if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination, he would not support him, placed himself in a very questionable position in the party.

Mr. MORTON continued at length, and read extracts from Mr. Blair's speeches to show that Mr. Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

No Vote Yet.

The Senate, without voting, adjourned

M'CLURE---GRAY.

A message from the Governor was received approving the McClure-Gray bill, passed through both Houses yesterday and

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW half-past eleven o'clock was fixed as the hour for drawing the Committee.

At that hour the roll was called and the absentees Messrs. Findley and Knight (Dem.) noted

The Senate then proceeded to elect six members of the Committee, each Senator voting for three, Mr. Gray, the sitting member, not voting, the six highest to be declared members of the Committee. All the Republicans voted for Messrs. White, Mumma, and Fitch, and all the Democrats for Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, (Berks) and Dill, except the candidates who exchanged votes for the opposite side. Messrs. White, Mumma, and Fitch (Rep) had fifteen votes. Messrs Buckalew, Davis and Dill (Dem) fourteen, and these six were declared elected.

The SPEAKER then appointed Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace, tellers of ballots, and ordered the names of all Senators, except the six elected, the sitting member and the Speaker, to be placed in the box.

Louis W. Hall, counsel for McClure, objected to Mr. Delamater's name being placed in the box, because he was paired with Mr. Knight (Dem.) absent.

Mr. DELAMATER disclaimed that he was now paired, having terminated his pair. Besides, this was no partizan question.

The SPEAKER ordered Mr. Delamater's name to be put in. Thirteen names were then drawn, as follows:

Messrs. Dechert, (Dem.) Wallace, (Dem.) Broadhead, (Dem.) McSherry, (Dem.) Weakles, (Rep.) Crawford, (Dem.) Anderson, (Rep.) Billingsfelt, (Rep.) Humphreys, (Rep.) Strang, (Rep.) Allan, (Rep.) Nagle, (Dem.) Randall, (Dem.) The parties in the case then retired to the ante-room, striking alternately until only the name of Broadhead, (Dem.) remained and he was declared the seventh member of the committee, which consists of three Republicans to four Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HEWITT called up the annual appropriation bill. This bill embraces the following principal items:

Governor, $5,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $3,500; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2,250; Auditor General, $3,000; Surveyor General, $2,500; Attorney General, $3,500; Adjutant General, $2,500; State Treasurer, $5,000; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500; State Librarian, $1,200; Assistant Librarian, $900; Superintendent of Public Printing, $1,600; Governor's Private Secretary, $2,000; Governor's office, $2,900; Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, $14,000; Auditor General's office, $19,475; Land office, $23,450; Attorney General's office, $3,200; Treasurer's office, $18,800; Adjutant General's office, $14,200; Pensions, $75,000; Common School Department, $12,800; Support of Common Schools, $700,000; Supreme Court Judges, $35,000; Philadelphia Judges, $45,000; Allegheny Judges, $25,000; other judges, $130,000; Associate Judges, $50,000; public interests, $1,700,000; printing, $50,000; Legislature, $200,000; Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $83,000; Western Insane Hospital, $25,000; Harrisburg Insane Asylum, $20,000; Pennsylvania Training School, $23,000; Eastern House of Refuge, $43,500; Western House of Refuge, 37,500; Chaplain of each House, $300; Harrisburg Fire Companies, $3,000; Eeastern Penitentiary, $33,000; Western Penitentiary, $34,000; Northern Insane Hospital, $238,000; Board of Public Charities, $6,200; Library books, $6,400; Public grounds, $13,000; Soldier's orphans, $480,000; Northern Home, $10,000; Union School, Philadelphia, $2,000; Philadelphia Osthopaedie Hospital, $5,000; Homœpathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Educational Home, Philadelphia, $10,000, Southwestern Normal School, $10,000; Lincoln University, Chester county, $15,000; Church Home, Philadelphia, $10,000; Colored Home, Philadelphia, $1,000; Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, $2,000; Industrial Home for Girls, $1,000; Western Institute for Deaf and Dumb, $10,000; Home for Eittle Wanderers, $5,000; Bloomsburg Normal School, $10,000; Interest on Cambersburg War Certificates, $18,000; Harrisburg Home for Friendless, $5,000.

This bill Passed the Committee of the Whole, and second and third readings without material amendment, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Adjourned till next Wednesday. S.

NO VOTE YET.

THE FRENCH ARMS JOB.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 21. — Mr. CONKLING presented the protest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Postal-Telegraph scheme, and moved that it be printed.

The French Arms Job.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sale of arms to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. MORTON, having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday, and claimed that Mr. Schurz remained in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making a war on the Republican party itself.

Mr. MORTON here had read a resolution in the Missouri Liberal platform, which, he said, if it meant anything, meant a free trade platform, and also contained a covert reference to the Sunday laws in some States, and that was, of course, intended for the Germans. The whole platform was essentially

A Democratic Document.

He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) whether since the first Monday of December, 1870, he (Mr. Schurz) had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character?

Mr. SCHURZ—I think amnesty a question of a political character. The President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill he either voted against it, or he did not vote on it at all.

Mr. SCHURZ—I voted in favor of amendments that were calculated to strengthen the Amnesty bill, and when finally the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Mr. Morton) will remember that he voted for all of the amendments which he was sure would

Kill the Amnesty Bill.

Mr. MORTON—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form, as that it would change the naturalization laws.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of the United States in his message, and I think that in that respect I showed myself a far better administration man than he. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—Why, sir, that kind of thing will not do. I say that it is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty and he cannot say that the President, or the Republican party, is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, so far as I know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him (Trumbull) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all amendments because he found they wanted to defeat the bill

Mr. MORTON—How did the Senate know it would defeat the bill? Twoor three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill with all the amendments on it, but that Amnesty bill was not a party measure, and when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday of December, 1870, it is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has voted solely with the Democratic party.

Mr. SCHURZ—I can tell the Senator another political question on which

I Voted With the Republican Party,

the resolution to investigate the abuses in the New York Custom House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he, himself, has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here are opposed to that investigation. I am glad to have him, even at this late day, rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would mention another subject—Civil Service Reform. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Schurz had indeed introduced the Civil Service Reform bill, which had not been considered with favor, but he (Morton) would predict that when there should come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate sustaining the President, Senators Schurz and Trumbull would be found voting against it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does Senator Morton forget that the system inaugurated by the President, was inaugurated on an amendment offered by me to an appropriation bill in the last Congress? And that when the President in his message announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. MORTON said that the President had acted on the amendment offered to an appropiation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of Senator Trumbull. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles

Must Stand by the Party.

The Liberals seem to have the idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to Mohammed. The Liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic party like flies in vinegar.

Mr. MORTON then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed to the public gaze, exhaling most unwholesome odors, arising from the untruthful character of its preamble and from its hostile purpose.

The movers of it had labored hard to create the suspicion which they acknowledged to be their highest ambition, but the attempt was an inglorious failure. They had abandoned, one after another, the positions they had taken at the beginning. They had started with a discrepancy of $1,700,000, but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts (Messrs. Schurz and Sumner, had admitted it all away. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had yesterday substantially given up the charge of the illegal manufacture of cartridges at United States workshops. He saw that Senator shake his head, but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted yesterday all reference to the job and military ring[

Mr. SCHURZ—I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject

Mr. MORTON could not remember it. He would, however, acknowledge that Mr. Schurz made one new point yesterday when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commission of Armament at Tours.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had only quoted from a French newspaper report of the testimony of M. Lecesne.

Mr. MORTON said this was a mere newspaper statement, but admitting the report of Lecesne's to be correct, he could show from Remington's statements and from Mr. Schurz's own admission that the testimony was false.

Mr. SCHURZ—Remington himself says that he treated directly with the Ordnance Department.

Mr. MORTON—No, he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the Department as a merchant, before the Department knew that he was an agent of France, and that as soon as they discovered he was a French agent they refused to sell him any more.

Mr. MORTON continued his argument at length. In any case the President had not the responsibility for what was done because the act of Congress directed the Secretary of War to sell those ordnance stores without intervention of the President. The President being out of the question, the Senator (Mr. Schurz) had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame of

Any Wrong that Might Have Been Done

but the Chief of Ordnance. But no wrong had been done, nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern, and, therefore, might properly be sold under the law.

The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had had passed from the department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the department twenty per cent. had been paid on them by the French agent at New York. Now the fact was that this payment had to be made within twenty-four hours by the rule of the department, but it was made to the department by the merchants who purchased, and if the French agent at New York repaid them the amount it had nothing to do with our government.

In conclusion, Mr. MORTON said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case has been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under cover of zeal for the honor and purity of our Government, but he had chosen to go behind the veil and expose their object.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had chosen to assent that the case had been all swept away. Against that assertion he would put his own, that Mr. Morton had not even touched the argument which he (Schurz) had made on Tuesday. He could not allow Mr. Morton to define his political position by other men's speeches.

Mr. SCHURZ denied that he was attempting to build up the German Know-nothing party.

Calls were made for the question on the amendment by Mr. Conkling.

Mr. CONKLING said that as the word "spy" had been criticized as offensive he was willing that it should be struck off.

Mr. SUMNER said that he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the meaning of Mr. Conkling's amendment. He then read from Vattal and other authorities to show that the employment of spies belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught they were

Condemned to Capital Punishment.

Therefore, the Senate would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught he must be executed according to the law of war. [Laughter.] He also read the definition of "emissary" and said that the use of these two words by Mr. Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of language, but was also an insult to the friendly power of France.

Conkling has a Short Memory.

Mr. CONKLING said he was after things not words in his amendment, and he wished it to be understood that he should follow this investigation wherever it might lead. He then said he must say a word in reference to the very airy exhibition made yesterday by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) The honorable Senator had told the Senate that he had stood on the perilous edge of battle.

Mr. SCHURZ—No!

Mr. CONKLING—Not in those words, Mr. President, but he told us that he had stood on the battle field and faced a thousand men.

Mr. SCHURZ—I did not say that.

Mr. CONKLING—How many thousands did the Senator say he had faced?

Mr. SCHURZ repeated correctly what he did say on Tuesday.

Mr. CONKLING (excitedly) — Mr. President, the Senator did not say that. I appeal to the Senate and to those who heard him. I did not say that the Senator made the statement which roused the titter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me, when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senator he referred to, (Conkling himself,) and he had stood in the presence of thousands of them and his heart had not blanched.

Mr. SCHURZ—I will repeat now to the Senator the exact language I said. "On the paths of duty that I have walked, I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them

My Heart Will Not Quail."

I repeat that. [Subdued applause]

Mr. CONKLING said he was too high or too well-known to have his conduct investigated. He (CONKLING) did not know that in this Republic there was any one too high to be the subject of investigation, but if any such person existed, it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insinuate that

The President of the United States Had Drabbled the Robes of His Great Office,

in the nasty mire of personal corruption. [Subdued applause.] The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had made this imputation. It was contained in the pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator, who could make such an imputation with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the hand of investigation pointed at him lest the uncharitable should remember it is the hit bird that flutters. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. SCHURZ said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting he must beg the Senator's pardon for having

Encroached on the Exclusive Privilege

of the distinguished Senator from New York [laughter] and if he had done anything like boasting it was not very much. He had only said that he would not quail before a thousand men of this kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage. [Renewed laughter.]

But, said Mr. Schurz, the Senator levelled one shaft at me which, to judge from the magnificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of his looks he deemed decidedly crushing. He said I had dared to come hero and throw out insinuations against the chief of this Republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practices in New York. Sir, let me say to the Senator and to the country that all the statements I then made on that subject,

I am Willing to Stand by To-day.

Mr. SCHURZ then repeated what he said in the Senate in the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House about the mysterious powers stronger than a regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, which sustained the General Order system in New York. He insisted that he had stated only facts, and had drawn from them the only conclusion that every sane mind must draw. The Senator from New York might talk about insinuations, but he could

Neither Disprove Facts nor Refute the Conclusion.

Mr. CONKLING read from Mr. Schurz's former speech on this subject to show how atrocious it was, and repeated that the man who threw out such insinuations against the highest officer of the Republic must not be too tender when his own conduct was pointed out for investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ hoped that even the Senator from New York did not mean to insinuate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. He had already promised to vote for that Senator's amendment, and he would vote for it, as he said yesterday, with all the scorn it deserved. The people would judge between himself and the Senator from New York, between the man who stood before the country exposing himself to obloquy for the sake of a cause, which he had shown to be founded on truth and honesty, and another who vociferated against it, and who had never yet shown that he had the courage in the face of the powers that be to draw an honest conclusion.

Conkling's Amendment Adopted.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted,—yeas, 49; nays, 1.

Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution, but

Mr. SHERMAN objected, and

The VICE PRESIDENT decided that the preamble was part of the resolution and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment directing the Committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year and omitting the direction to inquire who were the real parties in interest. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that it was desirable that the investigation should be conducted by a committee, the members of which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution; and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. Conkling to another committee. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted.

Pending this motion the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned until Friday.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Amadeus Proposes to Abdicate—New Ministry.

MADRID, February 21.—Sagosta has completed the formation of the new ministry.

PARIS, February 21.—The *Gaulois* this morning, says that the King Amadeus, of Spain, was so disgusted with the ungovernableness of the Spanish people, that he urged his father, King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, to sanction his abdiction. The *Gaulois* further says that Emanuel counsels patience.

Complexion of the New Ministry.

MADRID, February 21.—The new Ministry are the following:

Senor Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

Admiral Malcampo, Minister of Marine.

Senor De Blas, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senor Gamacho, Minister of Finance.

General Delrey, Minister of War.

Senor Robledo, Minister of Public Works.

Senor Herrera, Minister of Colonies.

Senor Colmeraez, Minister of Justice.

The last five mentioned members of the Ministry belong to the Unionist party. Admiral Topete, who, it was expected, would be one of the members of the new government, declined to accept a position, owing to the illness of his daughter.

ENGLAND.

American and Canadian Fisheries.

LONDON, February 21.—In the Commons to-day, Dairymple gave notice of his intention to ask on Friday whether there have been any measures taken to prevent collisions between American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

Another Viceroy for India.

LONDON, February 21.—It is reported that Lord Northbrook, at present under-Secretary of State for War, will be appointed Viceroy of India.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Shadowed by at Assassin.

BERLIN, February 21.—The police authorities have information that a man is concealed in this city, who has sworn to take the life of Bismarck, and an active search is going on for the would-be-assasin.

ITALY.

The Pope's Petition.

ROME, February 21.—The Pope has asked permission of England and Austria for the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in their dominions.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 21.—The steamship City of New York has arrived.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, February 21.—Consols, money, 92⅜; account 93⅜a92½; 5-20s, '62, 91½; '65, 92¼; '67 92¼; 10-40s, 88¼.

FRANKFORT, February 21.—5-20s, '62, 95⅝a96.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56 francs, 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11⅜. Red winter wheat 11s-9d@12s. Flour 26s. Corn 29s-6d. Lard 44s.-9d.

ANTWERP, February 21.—Petroleum 44½.

Wm. Wood, the managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died yesterday morning.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the he Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or ropy, or in ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you ish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bri..ht Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all be the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds* Take no other.

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50,

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in al communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

PUNIC PLEDGES.

Vankirk vs. Johnson—Arguments of Counsel

The case of Vankirk vs. Johnson was resumed in the District Court yesterday morning, Judge Hampton on the bench.

The spectators indulged in running comments on the evidence which had been adduced during the trial and speculating upon the probable finding of the jury.

When the Court opened yesterday morning, R. M. Gibson Esq., for the plaintiff, opened the argument to the jury. He referred at length to the testimony which had been adduced, and claimed that the plaintiff had established beyond a doubt that a contract of marriage had been entered into between the parties, and that the defendant sneakingly evaded the fulfillment of the promises he had made. He characterized the defendant as a cunning, designing knave, and claimed that his conduct merited a verdict of heavy damages against him. He referred to the "convenient" memory of the defendant, the motive which actuated his many "don't remembers" in reply to questions referring to matters of importance, and the positive manner of his replies, and the clearness of his recollection, when trivial things were referred to.

J. M. Kennedy, Esq., followed on behalf of the defense. He assumed the position that no contract for marriage had ever been agreed upon between the parties, and that the proposal, which was admitted, was conditioned upon the consent of the mother of defendant. He argued these propositions at some length, and claimed that the evidence fully sustained the view he had taken.

When the gentleman had concluded Court took a recess for half an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, T. M. Marshall, Esq., proceeded to address the jury and close the argument on the part of the defedse. He said in opening, that he din not propose to waste the time and patience of the court and jury by discussing outside matters. He would confine himself simply to referring to facts which had been established beyond room of dispute and beyond the power of eloquence to dispel. He then proceeded to state that the case had been skilfully manipulated by the plaintiffs, and had been heralded for days and weeks through the press, and by this manipulation has caused an undue interest in this case—in the great Vankirk-Johnson breach of promise case—and secured crowded lobbies during the trial. He spoke highly of Miss Vankirk, but asserted most vehemently, that if she had been let alone, had not been urged by other parties, the disgraceful scene now presented would never have been exhibited. He then proceeded to refer to the case from Johnson's standpoint. He said Johnson had been characterized as a bold, dangerous, designing, cunning man, but he contended that he was nothing but a quiet, simple-hearted country boy, and would be nothing more if he lived to be sixty years of age. He asserted that the whole courting had been done by the friends of the plaintiff, and referred to the evidence to sustain his assertions, alluding to the friendly offices of Miss Hannah, the visits of Mr. Asher Vankirk, and of the brother, and the urgent suggestions of the brother-in-law, and the evidence of the defendant on the material points. He said the pith of the whole case was on the question, "Did the defendant and plaintiff agree to be married, and to be married on a particular day?" In other words, was there a contract? He denied that any such contract existed, and claimed that the testimony sustained the position he had taken.

VANKIRK VS JOHNSON.

Charge of Judge Hampton—Argument of Counsel.

Yesterday morning a lawyer named White occupied the attention of the Court in the Vahkirk-Johnson breach of promise case. The following is an abstract of his remarks:

A LAWYER NAMED WHITE.

When court opened, he proceeded to sum up the case on the part of the plaintiff. In opening he alluded to Mr. Marshall's intimation that the newspaper articles in reference to the case had been suggested by the friends of the plaintiff. He denied that there was any truth in such an assertion, but retaliated by alleging that the defense had endeavored to wake public opinion by assertions that the whole thing was a put up job on the defendant. He next referred to the happy faculty of ridicule possessed by Mr. Marshall, and his endeavor to cast ridicule on the strong points made by plaintiff. He said the simple questions which the jury would be called to pass upon were: First—Was there a contract of marriage? Second—Did these parties, agree upon the 28th day of February as the day for marriage? Third—Had defendant any good reason for failing to comply with his contract? If the points indicated were decided in the affirmative, the only question to be decided would be the measure of damages. The gentleman then proceeded to discuss the points in the order named, contending in the first place that the fact that at a marriage contract existed between the parties was fully established by the evidence evinced by the plaintiff, and really admitted by defendant. The question whether or not the 28th of February was mutually agreed upon, he claimed was settled indisputably in the affirmative, and he quoted at length from the testimony. On the third point he denied that the contract was conditioned, and contended that defendant had no reason whatever for failing to fulfill the solemn contract he had entered into. He claimed that the whole trouble was occasioned by the interference of Zack Scott and other friends of Johnson, and asserted that if defendant had been allowed to follow his own inclinations the marriage would have been consummated. On the question of damages, the gentleman made a forcible and able appeal to the jury, asking at their hands not only compensatory but exemplary damages.

He referred to the manner in which the contract was made, the arrangements which had been completed, the suspense which the cruel and faithless conduct of the defendant had occasioned, the mean and contemptible manner in which he had absented himself from the house of his affianced, and the mortification which was felt by the plaintiff when he failed to appear on the night fixed for the wedding. He spoke of the confidence which plaintiff had reposed in defendant, and said the letter written by her, in which she appealed to his manhood, would have been sufficient to have kept his promise if he had been possessed of one spark of manly principle. He claimed that plaintiff should be awarded heavy damages, and the defendant should be made to feel the penalty which his heartless conduct merited.

Judge Hampton then delivered his charge to the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—This is an action, brought by the plaintiff, Miss Hannah Vankirk, against the defendant, Josiah P. Johnson, to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The first question that arises in this case is, whether or not the there was an absolute and unconditional contract of marriage between these parties, which was to be consummated on the 28th of February, 1871; and this is purely a question of fact for your determination. If you find from the evidence that such a contract was entered into between them, and that the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered to perform her part of the contract on the day fixed, and that the defendant refused to do so on his part, without any just cause, then your verdict will be for the plaintiff. But if you find that the contract was not absolute, and not to be binding on either of the parties without the conset of his mother, and that she not only refused to give her consent, but objected to the marriage, then your verdict will be for the defendant.

If you should find for the plaintiff on the ground that the the contract was absolute and unconditional, you will then consider

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES,

which the plaintiff will be entitled to receive. The contract of marriage is regarded by the laws as a civil contract, and the party who violate the same is liable for such damages as a jury, in the exercise of their sound discretion, may find the opposite party has sustained.

If the contract were absolute, as we have stated, then the mother's objections will not excuse its breach by the defendant. He had a perfect right to enter into such an engagement without her consent and her objections cannot excuse him for its breach. The only influence it can rightfully have, is its mitigation of damages. If you should believe from the evidence that the opposition of the aged mother, now nearly eighty years old, whose home is with the defendant, induced him to violate his engagement, while, as we have said, it will not excuse his conduct, it may be taken into consideration as tending to mitigate the damages which you might feel disposed to give if his conduct had been influenced by utter heartlessness and want of proper feelings and principles. In ordinary cases the law allows only SUCH DAMAGES AS WILL COLPENSATE the party for the injury he or she has actually sustained,—that is, such damages as will make the injured party whole. This rule, however, can only be satisfactorily applied when the loss can be measured by dollars and cents—where the subject of the contract is money, or property, or skill and labor, or the loss of something the value of which can be accurately estimated. But in actions like the present; or other personal actions, such as slander, libel, &c.; the law lays down *no definite rule*, but leaves the jury to the exercise of a sound, careful, cautious and prudent judgment, after a full and thorough consideration of all the facts and circumstances in the case.

The jury then retired to deliberate on their verdict

OBITUARY.

Wm. Miller.

The public and many warm friends of Mr. Wm. Miller, will learn with regret of his sudden death which occurred yesterday at his residence Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. The deceased was the senior and managing partner of the well known wholesale grocery and liquor house of W. Miller & Co. 221 Liberty street, formerly Miller & Ricketson, which has been the leading house in Pittsburgh in their line for a quarter of a century back, and which has always been a synonym for honesty and business integrity. Deceased was in his usual good health up to the applopectic attack which resulted fataly. On Thursday he wrote a letter to one of his partners here Mr. Wm. Bruff, which the latter received yesterday afternoon, along with the notice of his death. Deceased was born in the Eastern portion of the State, where he mostly resided, was unmarried, and had accumulated a large fortune in mercantile pursuits. He was emphatically a self-made man, kind, charitable, liberal and unpretending, he won the esteem and affection of all who came in contact with him in social or business relations. His partner, Mr. Ricketson, died in 1868, and now the founder of the firm, in the ripe fruition of years, is called away by death. Last evening Messrs. Thorpe and Bonnett, the remaining partners of the firm, departed for the East to attend the last sad rites of the deceased.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train "Dispatcher" Crushed to Death.

F. R. Powers, a dispatcher of freight trains was killed near McCandless Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad about noon on Saturday. Mr. Powers was employed by the company as dispatcher of freight trains at Lawrenceville station, and being short of a conductor, he went on duty himself in that capacity. He had just turned the switch, and slipped on the track, when he was struck by the locomotive. In a moment, and before the engine had gone half its length, it was brought to a stand, too late, however, to save the life of the illfated man; the wheels had passed over him, crushing the right leg almost from foot to thigh, and cutting off the left one above the knee, besides inflicting injuries on his body which caused his bowels to protrude, and which alone was sufficient to cause death. He was placed on the engine and taken to Lawrenceville, and died in ten minutes after the accident happened.

Deceased was forty-six years of age, He resided on Forty-fifth street, and leaves a wife and seven children, who are fortunately through his sobriety and industry, left in comfortable circumstances. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE BIG OIL SUIT.

A Verdict in Favor of the Plaintiffs for $27,000—An Appeal to be Taken.

On Saturday morning the jury in the case of the great oil suit in which Owston & Sowers are plaintiffs, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, defendants rendered a verdict. The case has been on trial for some three weeks past, and was submitted to the jury Saturday under the charge of the Court. The jury remained out until about twelve o'clock Friday night, when their verdict was sealed. When Court opened Saturday, the jury returned a verdict for defendants for the sum of twenty seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety cents. The aggregate claims of plaintiffs' was within a fraction of fifty thousand dollars. On Saturday morning after the jury handed in their verdict, Mr. Hampton, attorney for the defendants, made a motion for a new trial. He announced that he would file his reasons in the beginning of next week.

THE last victim to "wild tea" is the Louisville *Ledger* which on Friday last prints "what a gentleman writes to the St. Louis *Times* of the 14th inst," and tells how "Charles Yardley" was cured of cancer by swilling wild tea, better known in this region as baled hay, at three dollars an ounce. Has Health Officer Williams' certificate played out. When will some of our exchanges learn that they are swindled out of their advertising and their readers out of their money?

OHIO NEWS.

CLEVELAND will build a $50,000 opera house this summer.

NATHAN HARRIS, a pioneer resident of Salem, died on the 2d inst.

ALLIANCE has three newspapers and the prospect of another.

HORSE thieves are doing a lively business in Hancock county.

MAHONING county has the largest production of pig iron in the State.

COLUMBIANA county has five applicants for the penitentiary this term of court.

A NARROW gauage railroad is talked of between Zanesville and Caldwell, Noble county.

JOHN HARVEY, the colored burglar from Salem, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

THE Radicals of Columbiana county have only nine candidates in the field for County Recorder.

OHIO loses annually three millions of dollars in sheep killed by dogs, and nearly one million in injuries.

JAMES G. HALEY, a prominent Democratic politician of Henry county, and a most excellent man, is dead.

ZANESVILLE is to have a German paper. Mr. Adolph Schneider, of Dayton, is to be the publisher.

WOOL is again coming up in price, and will probably bring ten cents per pound more than it did last year.

A TUMOR weighing thirty ounces was recently removed from the shoulder of a Mr. Fuller, who lives in Fulton county.

BRIDGEPORT in one day subscribed $35,000 to the capital stock of the Wheeling and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.

BUTTER—the smell of which will not cause a dog to turn a double summer-set—is scarce in this town.—*New Lisbon Patriot.*

JAMES SHANNON, in Ottawa county, has caught four wild cats this winter, with steel traps, the largest measuring five feet in length.

THE "Broad Gauge Church" of Salem celebrated, last Monday, the 135th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine. Four hundred persons participated.

IT is reported that two girls were caught jumping over a stick in a back yard, in New Lisbon, the other day. When asked what it meant, they said they were practicing for leap year.

TIFFIN has secured the Second Annual Ohio Stock Fair, which will be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of June. To insure success, $20,000 in premiums and expenses will be squandered.

THE report is current in Wooster about a vein of coal having been discovered some six miles west of Wooster—near Shaum's mill, showing a "blossom" of nearly four feet.

THE motion for a new trial in the Blackburn murder case, at Chillicothe, last Monday week, was overuled by Judge W. H. Safford and the prisoner sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

OLD Edward Conroy, of West New Castle, who figured last summer in a suit for selling boys whisky on Sunday, without license, was last week arrested by the U. S. Revenue officials and taken to Pittsburgh for violation of the liquor laws.

THERE is a man boarding at one of the New Lasbon boarding houses, who can "hide," at a single meal, eight cups of coffee, fourteen potatoes, one loaf of bread, twelve cakes, one pound of butter one and one-fourth pounds of meat, for all of which he pays only *four* dollars per week, or at the rate of *nineteen cents* per mea.

DURING the year 1870 the number of births in the State were 59,957; of this number 59,552 were legitimate, and 305 illegitimate. Of colored children there were born 1,007. The whole number of school youth in Ohio between the ages of five and twenty-one was 1,068,048.

ZANESVILLE has eighteen miles of streets, and as many more of alleys, two thousand four hundred dwellings, containing a population of twelve thousand people; to be guarded and protected during the night season by eight police men.

HON. EZRA DEAN, for many years a prominent and esteemed resident of Wooster, was buried from the residence of his son, in Ironton, on Sunday. Mr. Dean was elected to Congress from the Wayne and stark District in 1840, and was re-elected in 1842.

THE Jacob McGee farm, near Catfish, owned by Phillips, Lyons and Pritner, was sold at trustee's sale, last Thursday, to the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, for twenty-three thousand dollars. This farm consists of one hundred and seventy acres, most of it coal land. The purchasers intend taking the coal out, as the property lies adjoining the one now being developed.—*Clarion Democrat.*

A GERMAN residing in Coshocton has two wives, who had lived happily in the same house for three years. One speakes only German, the other only English. He had told the second that the first was his mother, and the first that the second was a servant. The other day a woman who spoke both English and German visited the house, and when the duplex husband reached home the hair flew. He tried an escape movement, but was wound up in jail.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE lumber trade is very active in Clearfield county.

THE Bucks county *Intelligencer* announces that that county, for the first time since 1860, is out of debt.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says, it is estimated that over one third of our population—at least eight thousand persons are—afflicted with the prevailing disease—diarrhœa.

THE new railroad to Brookville from mouth of Red Bank to connect with the P. & E. Railroad is progressing finely, and in about a year from this time Brookville will be "out of the woods."

COMPLAINT is made that the boys attending the public schools at Phœnixville carry pistols in their pockets. The teachers say they won't "teach the young idea how to shoot," with such things.

THE Prohibitionists of Beaver county are to meet at Temperance Hall, New Brighton, this (Friday) evening, to choose delegates to attend the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d instant.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE POST FOR 1872.

The year 1872 will be one franght with unusual political interest to the people of the whole country—there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

And at all times and under all circumstances defend and sustain such a government against all attacks, it matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

The following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutions against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by the foundes of the Republic.

2. Opposition to military rule and dictation under any pretext or alleged necessity.

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5. Reduced taxation, honest economical government, and Civil Service Reform.

6. A financial policy that will not oppress the productive industries of the country.

7. An end to lobby schemes, monopolies and land grabbing.

8. A change of the public administration and the overthrow of the cormorants who are now depleting the public treasury,

9. The overthrow of the corrupt State governments in the South which impose heavier burdens of taxation upon the North by keeping half the country in state of Bankruptcy and Poverty.

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Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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febl7:2W EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

Continued From Second Page.

planation, he was accorded that privilege.

Mr. BECK then proceeded with his remarks. He did not intend, he said, to use any billingsgate or slang, or to degrade the House by any allusion, which the members would say was not eminently proper. It was more important to him that he should be right and that the House should say that he was right in the remarks for which he had been arraigned in the Senate. In that speech he had said that Governor Brownlow of Tennessee had made a pandemonium of the State. He (Beck) had been on the Committee to investigate the condition of the South, and when he had come to look over the condition of things in Tennessee from the close of the war for four years, he saw such a state of things as existed nowhere else on the American continent, and it was because he found that state of things so existing, that he made the remarks to which exception had been taken. If these facts did not exist, then he was guilty of slander, but if they did exist, and if he should prove to the House that that State had even, by misrule, been made

A Pandemonium for Four Years.

after the war closed, then he was not guilty of any slander. He should either stand before the House as a wilful malicious libeller or he should stand confirmed by facts, as he would show them. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack on himself, he wanted to show to the House that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years.

Mr. STEVENSON asked the chair, as a question of order whether in a personal explanation a member had the right to proceed in a general discussion on the State of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make a personal explanation, he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the House.

Mr. BECK said he deserved to show the condition of things in Tennessee as that was the great point in the matter. He denied the right of any member to make use of the priviledges of the floor to malign or slander any one outside of it, and whatever he had said, he had said on his own responsibility as a man and he was prepared to prove its truth.

He then proceeded to show the condition of things in Tennessee from 1865 to 1868—how the Legislature by a series of acts unparalleled in American history, constituted itself a body not representing the one-tenth part of the population; how seditious laws were passed; how persons were arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the government; how there was an outlawry of persons, an outlawry of the press, an outlawry of the franchise,

An Outlawry of Everything

which did not bow to the mandates of the men in power. He showed how seventy thousand citizens of the State had been disfranchised by law; how the Governor had disfranchised twenty-eight counties in Tennessee, because they had elected to the Legislature men who were hostile to him; how he had reduced the vote of the State from 150,000 to 30,000; how he had only allowed nineteen men to be registered in the whole county of Henry, and how no man was allowed to vote who was not known to be in favor of the Legislature and the Governor and everything they did.

Futile Efforts to Apply the Gag.

Messrs. GARFIELD and STEVENSON renewed the point of order that the remarks of Mr. Beck were not in the nature of a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order and was sustained in his position by Mr. Banks who said that the Speaker was entirely correct, and that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practice of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD sent to the Speaker a written question whether when a member gets permission to make a personal explanation it is on an implied pledge that he will confine himself to a personal explanation and not make a general political speech.

The SPEAKER replied that that still left the original question open as to whether the gentleman himself regarded his own remarks as a personal explanation. The present occupant of the chair had always endeavored to circumscribe and confine personal explanations somewhat more within bounds than had been the usage. He recalled on one distinct occasion the ruling of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Colfax, and a similar ruling of his other predecessor, Mr. Banks, who had so kindly given him the aid of his experience to-day, that when the consent of the House is given for a personal explanation, it is within the discretion of the gentleman himself to say what he chooses within the rules of the House.

Mr. BANKS—That is the practice.

Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, but was soon interrupted again by a point of order mode by Mr. Hale similiar to those already made and overruled.

Fair Play.

The SPEAKER, in overruling it, remarked that in his judgement neither the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Hale) nor either of the gentlement from Ohio (Stevenson and Garfield) could dictate to the gentlemen from Kentucky the line of argument.

After further interruption, Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, and reported that the great point which he desired to make was that he had not falsely charged any man when he said that a pandemonium had been made in Tennessee. If he had said that the condition of things in Tennessee was a hell, he would have been nearer the truth.

Mr. STEVENSON [excitedly]—And made so by demons. [Laughter.]

Mr BECK—I say now that no man can read over the records of Tennessee and see how step by step that condition of things was produced, how men were disfranchised, how a militia was organized and put over the people, how militia orders were executed, how proclamations were issued, how martial law was declared and executed, without seeing that what I said of the State of Tennessee in that connection was strictly true, and that it was the worst governed State on the American Continent.

He proceeded to read from the testimony of witnesses, who he said were strictly truthful men, and said that he would print the rest of it in the *Globe*

Mr. STEVENSON objected to the printing of anything that was not read.

Mr. BECK—Then I will read the whole of it, and I gave notice that nothing shall go in the *Globe* in future that is not read. He then went on to quote from the testimony of witnesses and said: On that I was assailed. I was charged with being the vilest of men, with having left a livery stable and taken up the slave driver's lash and with deserving the scorn and contempt of all decent men. I would not notice it, but for the fact that what has been said against me will go to all the world. I am willing to stand on my record before my people at home. They know me. They have trusted me, but they cannot speak to the whole American people as I can speak to-day from this place, and when gentlemen rise in their places anywhere, I do not care where and charge that I am a man who is not trusted because I am so vile and came from so vile quarters and am guilty of such vile practices, I denounce it here and denounce it every where.

I know why all these charges were made. What I said about a pandemonium in Tennessee was said about all other Southern States and a good deal more about some of them. One man (Mr. Davis, of Texas,) was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more about Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who sat by my side, and they are not all cripples, not all imbeciles. I have never told a lie, and I am prepared to prove every fact I have stated, here or elsewhere. They thought they would put a man to speak against me, of whom they could say that he was a cripple, that he cannot fight, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him.

They Are Not All Cripples.

All the rest of them can walk. I will prove what I said against every one of them, and it is because they know I will do it; it is because Reed, of Florida, Scott, of South Carolina, and Davis, of Texas, and all of them know that I will prove it, because when they know that I have been prominent in getting a report which will be before the country in less than a week, that they are trying to blacken me so that when people take up the report and read it they may say: "O! it's that fellow, Beck, who was a negro driver, that says this." That is their game. That is the reasin why they selected a poor old imbecile to attack me.

Fair Play Again.

Mr. STEVENSON again made the point of order against Mr. Beck and was again overruled by the Speaker, who said he had been listening very attentively and the gentleman from Kentucky had not violated any parliamenary rule.

Mr. BECK resumed.—The people of Lexington had sent him to Congress three times, the last time against his protest and after his written declination. They had met him with an ovation when he went home. He was willing to stand on their knowledge of him and his character. He never was in any man's livery stable and had never whipped any man's slave, nor his own slaves, though it might have been better for them and himself if he had done so some times. The charge that he had been a slave driver

Was a Lie and He Hurled it Back

on all those men with the scorn it deserved.

He felt humiliated at having to tell all this, and he would not have done so had the attempt merely been to injure him personally. But the object was to destroy the power and effect of what he had said and of what he would continue to say against the carpet-bag governments of the South and all their frauds, all their corruption and all their rascalities. He knew what it was all done for. He knew why a feeble old man had been selected to attack him by others, who were more deeply implicated than he. In order to exhibit

Brownlow's Consistency

in attacking any man as a slave driver, he read some extracts from the debate between Brownlow and Pruyn twelve and fifteen years ago in Philadelphia in which Brownlow took the position that American slavery ought to be perpetuated, that slavery was the inevitable condition of human society and that God always intended the relation of master and slave to exist. He (Beck) commited these extracts to the other side of the House. [Laughter.] He asked them to read Brownlow's speech made in 1860, in which he denounced the Abolitionists, and spoke of

Vice President Hamlin as a Free Negro.

As to Brownlow's laying the lash on his (Beck's) back, if he were stronger than he was, he said, no man ever laid the lash on his back or struck him a blow and

No Man Ever Should and Live.

Brownlow could not say so much for himself, as Fayette McMullen knew. He (Beck) was no braggart and no blackguard. Any fish-woman could beat him in abuse. But he repelled with honest ingratitude the charge made against him that he had ever been guilty of anything unworthy either of himself, his family or his people. If he had been, he would not be here. He represented the proudest district in America and a district that had more capacity to produce all that was requisite for human life than many of the States

Mr. BECK said that he meant no disrespect to the Senate in any allusion he had made to it, but when he saw vultures sitting in a nest of eagles, and baboons taking the place of lions, he protested against the outrage. He wanted to keep the Senate pure and high-minded. He wanted to see the States represented by honorable men, and not by men who forced themselves in there at the point of the bayonet, or by fraud, corruption or ostracisim. That was the way he looked at it, and that was the way he felt like speaking about it.

In conclusion he thanked the House for the courtesy it had extended him.

Mr. BECK was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by the members of the House and crowded galleries. He spoke with great rapidity and force, and was warmly congratulated by his political friends, when he concluded.

The House afterwards passed a large number of private bills, but did no public business, and adjourned at three o'clock.

The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

POLITICAL.

Reform Movement in Louisana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—The citizens, meeting at Lafayette Square in response to a call of the Committee of fifty was large and enthusiastic. Wm. Randall was President. The meeting was addressed by H. N. Ogden, R. H. Marr, Jno. Kennard and J. Hennburch. The following, introduced by Mr. Shakespear, were adopted as organizing a reform party.

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of the whole State be called to meet in New Orleans on Tuesday, April 23d to adopt a platform of principles for the Reform party in conformity to the foregoing address, and to nominate candidates for State offices.

Resolved, That all men of all parties regardless of color and previous political associations, who favor a reform of the abuses under which this State and city now suffer are cordially invited to co-operate in the movement.

The third resolution provides for the appointment of delegates.

The fourth resolution says that the appointment of delegates to this Convention will be promptly made by the Provisional Central Committee on such a basis as will secure a fair representation to the whole State and city, and requests that the press throughout the State, favorable to reform, be urged to give this movement their earnest support.

These resolutions were preceded by a long address, setting forth the necessity for a Reform party, etc.

AUGUSTA, February 17.—In the House to-day a bill was reported and Monday assigned for its consideration giving females the right to vote at Presidential elections.

KU KLUX KLAN.

Both Sides of the Question.

MAJORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Joint Select Committee will to-morrow report on the condition of affairs in the insurrectionary States. The evidence taken in Washington and South Carolina is submitted, as is also the report of the Sub-Committee to digest the reports of the Executive Officers of those States. The testimony taken in other States is yet unprepared, and will be submitted in a supplementary report. The Committee say that inquiry has been made into the Commission of outrage, execution of laws, dead Legislation,

Official Incompetency Corruption, &c.

It is a remarkable concurence of the testimony that the courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal, but the evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are that identification is difficult, almost impossible; that when this is attempted the combinations and oaths of the Order come in and release the culprits by perjury either upon the witness stand or in the jury-box, and that the terror inspired by their acts, as well as the public sentiment in their favor, in many localities paralyses the arm of the civil powers. Numerous complaints are made of the incapacity of many of the inferior magistrates and in several States

Governors are Charged with Abuse of the Pardoning Power.

Especially in favor of negroes which will be considered subsequently. The Committee traced as far as able the origin, extent, purposes and mode of operation of the Ku Klux Klan, the time of whose organization is fixed in 1866, and the testimony in reference to which covers 1,400 pages of the report of the sub-Committee of Elections in the Louisiana contested election cases in 1868. The object of the Ku Klux was to oppose and reject the principals of the Radical party, as shown by the constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, Ku Klux gown and signal instruments. If corroboration were needed it could be found in the expressions made by these bandits to their victims, when inflicting their scourges upon men, and their outrages upon women.

Their testimony is uniform, and if out of their own mouths we condemn them, it must be on the ground of their hostility to the Government and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred on him by the amendments to the Constitution and by the laws which they are organized to oppose. The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens, has brought upon them the same consequences which are being suffered in Northern cities and communities from neglect of their business, and of educated men to participate in all movements of the people which make up self government. The citizen in either section, who refuses or neglects, from any motive, to take part in self government, has learned that he must now suffer and help to

Repair the Evils of Bad Government.

The newly made voters of the South at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed toward their former masters. The feeling between them even yet seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in the political reconstruction necessarily left the negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office and entered it with honest intentions to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge, Through their instrumentality many unworthy white men having obtained their confidence also procured public positions. In the legislative bodies this mixture of ignorant but honest men

With Better Educated Knaves,

gave an opportunity for corruption, and this oportunity has developed a state of demoralization on this subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nationaly or political creed, but presents specimens alike of the negro, the carpet bagger, and the white native citizens of both parties.

These remarks are not applicable to all reconstructed States. They are to several of them, taking South Carolina as an illustration, and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the legislature prevailed largely. There they are spoken of, as existing, by men of all parties and seem to be conceded. Certainly, this instance is universally believed by the people of the State. With such material in the legislature and such views of virtue outside as are shown to have prevailed corruption was inevitable.

We point to the results of opinion in South Carolina in the fact that the negroes in nine counties of the State in which Ku Klux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in them, are, according to the testimony of Judge Carpenter, much more intelligent than in any other part of the State. The fact that they are so when placed alongside of the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties, demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to keep the peace and prevent this threatened, rather to stay this initiated, war of races, until the

Experiments Which it Has Inaugurated,

and which many Southern men pronounce now, and which many more have sworn shall be made, a failure, can be determined in peace. The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the Government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship ought not to beg and all feel assurred will not be left, hereafter, without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal arm and constitutional powers of the Government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffering such evils, and influenced by such extreme feelings, may be slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready obedience to and support of a constituted authority. Looking to the modes provided by the law for the redress of all grievances, that Southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience at once, should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end.

Northern communities, exasperated by delay and insurbordination, may be reminded that the elements of the two societies are widely different, composed of those who a few years since ruled the State and enacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and heed absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now

Reduced in Influence and in Wealth

by the agents of the war; and of the poor whites, who has found himself as he supposes degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority over the negro, not only voting but ruling the State, in office with or over his former master, or struggling with the evils of poverty in the beginning of life for himself, after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. All these elements beget feelings and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers

This strong feeling led to rebellion and sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting the government which demanded their submission to its authority, the sincerity of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifices of life and treasure This feeling cannot be expected to subside at once, nor in years. It required full forty years to develop disaffection into sedition and sedition into treason. Should we not be patient if in less than ten years we have a prospect of seeing so many who were armed enemies becoming obedient citizens? Should we not give all encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to become such, especially when it is shown that in many sections well disposed men were deterred by fear of the power of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to the authorities in enforcing the laws?

But while we invoke this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that they form far the largest part of the Southern people a reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for. Let it be understood that less than obedience the Government cannot accept. Obedient citizens they cannot be considered, who, themselves complaining of bad laws, excuse or encourage masked and armed mobs that over-ride all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies even they cannot be reckoned, who permit the remnant of rebellious feeling, the animosities of race or bitterness of political partisanship to degrade the solders of Lee and Johnston into cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins, who scourge and kill poor and defenseless

Against all such crimes as well as against

Incompetency and Corruption in Office.

the power of intelligent citizens and of the courts, of justice should be invoked and united and appealing for patience and forbearance in the North while time and these powers are doing their work. We would also appeal to the good sense of Southern men if they sincerely desire to accomplish political reforms through a change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now for the Republican party and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up by their countenance the Ku Klux organization. Having the right of a citizen and a voter, neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous, he will

Not take Kindly to the Opposite Creed.

when its apostles continue to use the scourge on himself and outrage his wife and children. If he is ignorant, he will not be educated by burning his school houses and exiling his teachers. If he is wicked he will not be made better by banishing to Liberia his religious teachers. If the resuscitation of the State is desired by his labor, neither will it be secured by a persecution, which depopulates townships and prevents the introduction of new labor and capital.

The dawn of 1871 has been effective in suppressing for the present, to a great extent, the operations of masked and disguised men in North and South Carolina. Bills have also been found by grand juries in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, but comparatively few, if any, of the defendants in the last named states have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should nor lead to the conclurion that the community would be safe if the protective measures were withdrawn, These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the wide spread and dangerous conspiracy. The result of

Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus

in South Carolina shows that where the membership, mysteries and power of the organization have been kept concealed, this is the most and perhaps the only effective remedy for its suppression, and in view of its cessation and the resumption of hostilities at different times, of its extent and power, and, that in several of the States, where it exists the courts have not yet held terms, at which the cases can be tried, we recommend that the power, conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act, be extended until the end of the next session of Congress.

In view also of the large number of indictments found in the several courts under this act, which yet remain untried and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States courts cannot possibly reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the Judiciary of the United States by districts and circuits in the States shown to be affected by these disorders as in the judgment of Congress will secure certain and speedy justice to be administered, and leave no hope of impunity to criminals by the law's delay.

The Continuance of Disabilities

is the only cause not yet considered. No man, under disabilities, has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging the outrages for that reason, and no member of the organization has justified their acts on that ground. It is not one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages, which admit of none. But to remove the alleged impediments to local government encountered by the existence of disabilities to hold office, and being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them with proper conditions and exceptions, we recommend the passage of a law for that purpose, agreeing in the recommedation made by the President to exclude from its benefits any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to

In this connection we wish to say that as a disregard of law has been the evil so largely complained of, and so widely extended in the late insurrectionary States, no encouragement should be given to those who have accepted office in defiance of these constitutional disabilities or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

The document concludes with the report of Representative Stevenson, from the Sub-Committee, on the debts and election laws of the late insurrectionary States, the substance of which has been already published.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee say that although Tennessee was for some reason embraced among the States assigned to the Sub-Committees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the eleven Southern States, to wit, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers.

These five States embrace greatly more than half the territory and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive how if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose they should be left out, while the other six States, or parts of them, were in combination for any such general objects.

The minority do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South, been guilty of

The Most Fingrant Crimes.

crimes which they neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrongdoers should suffer speedy and condign punishment, if they deny that these men have any general organization or any political significance, or that their conduct is endorsed by any respectable member of the white people in any State. On the contrary, the men and bands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of those States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men now in power in Washington the only excuse left to make war on them and to continue the system of

Robbery and Oppression,

which they have inaugurated, a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity, but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men before the country and the world.

They quote testimony to show the incontrovertibility that in no one of the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have there at any time existed combinations of lawless men in the one-tenth part of any of said States.

The minority report alludes to the condition of affairs at the close of the war, the Southern people acknowledging their defeat, accepting the situation and going to work earnestly to build up their waste places and retrieve their lost fortunes, were determined honestly and correctly to support, defend and maintain the Union and Constitution. Society in the South was greatly disorganized. The strain upon the people to supply the armies in the field had exhausted their resources. The regions which had been the scene of active operations were laid waste.

Starvation Stared the People in the Face.

Labor was absolutely demoralized. The negro population, which, as slaves had furnished the great bulk of labor, being liberated, in their poverty, ignorance and incapacity to appreciate the effect of their altered condition, were slow to realize the necessity for sustained and continued labor on their part, so that the Confederate soldiers, and all others who had during the years of the war devoted themselves to that cause, found on the return of peace nothing but poverty and ruin in all their land, and themselves absolute beggars among a people who had nothing to give.

Under such circumstances it was impossible to restore harmony in civil government without some confusion. Yet so earnestly did that people struggle to return to their allegiance, and thus entitle themselves to the protection which had been promised to them that from the day of the surrender of their armies no hostile arm had ever been raised against the authority of the United States. Before even breathing time was allowed them,

A Set of Harpies

most of whom had shirked the danger of the battle field, camp followers, horse holders, cow boys, plunderers from both sides during all the years of strife, rushed down singly and in squads on that people, thus prostrate and defenceless, and for their own gain seized and carried off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrances or resistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason, which they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretense that the plunderers were persecuted because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union especially to the Republican party, and its continued supremecy. An investigation was instituted. Among others the present President, then General of the army, went to portions of the South to examine for himsels.

The minority knows of no better way to set forth the true state of facts existing in these States than to quote from his report of testimony which was dated the 18th of December 1865 all impartial men then agreed that

The Testimony of Gen. Grant was True.

If punishments had been deemed politic or possible, that was the time to inflict them.

The minority state that the men of the South, under the programme laid down for them, reorganized their state governments, elected representatives and senators to Congress, ratified the Thirteenth Amendment by their Legislatures, conferred civil rights on their emancipated slaves, in short did all they thought the Federal Government wished them to do

But They were Mistaken.

They had failed to elect men to Congsess, who would blindly obey the orders of the leaders, who dictated, and were determined to continue to dictate the legislation of the country. A system has grown up whereby great monied monopolies were fostered and enriched at the expense of labor, and especially of agricultural labor, which it was not believed the Representatives of Southern constituencies would sustain. The doors of Congress were closed on them, of course, not avowedly for the true reason, and, so far as they were concerned,

Taxation Without Representation

was their fate from that time forward, and has so continued with some exceptions substantially until now. When they had not a representative in Congress a tax of three cents per pound was levied on all cotton exported, that being their great staple product, while every other portion of the county could export its products duty free.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill and Civil Rights bill were next imposed on them by the other States. Then followed a series of reconstruction measures, with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which they were required to accept, endorse and approve as a precedent to being allowed to have any civil governments at all, because until that was done the liberty and prosperity of every man, woman and child, loyal and disloyal, white and black, were held at the mercy of any soldier who might be placed over them.

A careful reading of the testimony taken would convince every impartial man that

The Endurance and Long Suffering of that People

have been such as no people ever before exhibited.

Extracts are made from the evidence to show the contemplations and feelings of the people of the South toward that class of persons, who have come to be generally known as carpet-baggers and scalawags, and which show that gentlemen, regardless of politics, who go South from Northern or Western states and in good faith and settle among that people, are as kindly treated and as likely to be promoted to official positions, after they are known, as they would be if they moved from one southern state to another.

The minority dwell at much length on **Carpet Bag, Scalawag and Negro Rule** showing that the assessed value of taxable property in eleven States of the South has been reduced from $4,333,751,902 in 1860, to $2,026,445,971 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,306,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remaining. The State taxation on what those people have now was in 1870 $12,814,615. While it was $8,165,486 in 1860 when their affairs were managed by their own people and the county taxation in 1860 on all property they then owned $3,115,184; now under carpet-bag and negro rule it is $14,278,630 or

Seven Million More.

on the remnant still in existance, than it was on the whole property they owened when the war began.

In view of the enormous debt which is shown to have been wantonly, corruptly and fraudulently heaped upon a people as poor as the census reports show, with five-eights of their property gone and taxation on the remnant nearly four fold as much as it was on the whole when affairs were honestly managed, is it to be expected that the people of these States will have either love or respect for the men or party by whom they have been thus plundered?

No man can look at our testimony taken before the Committee without coming to the conclusion that no people had ever been so mercilessly robbed and plundered, wantonly and causelessly humiliated, degraded, or ruthlessly exposed to rapacity and lust of the ignorant and vicious portion of their own community and of other States as the people of the South have been for the last six years.

(CONCLUSION ON NEXT PAGE.)

OHIO.

A Rampus in the State Senate - Arbitrary Action of the Lieutenant Governor Denounced by the Democrats in Terms More Forcible Than Polite —Tyranny of the Rule or Ruin Party.

COLUMBUS, February 16—There was a terribly lively time in the Senate this afternoon.

At the conclusion of a speech a motion was made to postpone the decision in the Kemp-Saylor contested election case until the first Wednesday of next March.

Objection was made to this motion on the ground that it was out of order, the Senate having previously decided the question in the negative.

Lieutenant Governor Mueller sustained this point of order.

An appeal was taken, when objection was made to Kemp's voting on the question, as he was an interested party.

Senator Dougherty (Dem.) expressed the hope that Kemp would vote regardless of the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Putnam (Dem.) offered a resolution declaring that Kemp had the right to vote on the motion to postpone.

The Chair read the rule, which declares that no Senator shall vote on any question in which he was interested.

Mr. Putnam made a speech citing precedents showing that Kemp had the right to vote, and declaring that if Kemp was refused the right to vote, it would be an act of gross usurpation on the part of the Republicans.

He spoke to show how this rule of the Senate would not be violated, and quoted sections of the Constitution and rules to sustain his position.

Mr. Hart demanded the previous question, which was duly secouded,

The chair again decided that Kemp could not vote on his own case.

Mr. Dougherty (Dem.) again appealed from the decision.

The chair refused to entertain the appeal.

The Lieutenant-Governor instructed the clerk not to call Kemp's name.

The Senate was now in great confusion. The lobby and back aisles were filled with excited people, who, at this juncture, rushed up to the member's desks, and the Senate chamber was more like a ward meeting than a hall of legislation.

Mr. Dougherty (Dem.) appealed.

At this Mr. Putnam of Ross, (Democrat) then picked up his hat and shouted in a high key, "Then the President votes Kemp out of his seat, before any action of the Senate in his case; then the Democrats had better get out of here."

At this juncture several Senators seized their hats and followed him to the bar of the Chamber. Mr. Putnam shouted "The President has taken the reins of this Government to run it himself. G—d——n him to h—l."

Senator Patrick, (Democrat) terribly excited, screamed out "Go to h—l with your Senate."

After a little delay several Democratic members came into the Senate when further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with, and it was found that twenty members were in the Chamber.

The resolution of the majority of the Election Committee, which proposed to admit the contestant for the seat of Mr. Saylor, was then taken up, and after voting down an amendment, was agreed to.

At this time five Democratic Senators came into the chamber, but all of them except Senator Wright refused to vote, and this was recorded in the journal.

Now the confusion began and again the Chamber was a perfect Babel. Visitors mixed with Senators and acted like a first class lunatic asylum out for a holiday. Men and boys stood on sofas and desks, and vied with Senators in yells, curses and creating confususion. During this confusion the Democratic Senators all came into the Chamber, and moved to take a recess and adjourn.

A motion was now made by Senator Young, (Rep.) that Saylor be sworn in as Senator.

A dozen Democratic members jumped to their feet and in an excited manner denounced the motion as an outrage. During this confusion, amid almost deafening yells, exclamations of passion filling the hall, making a scence that is indescribable, Mr. Saylor came forward and was sworn in as Senator from the Third District. After this was done Senator Schiff (Dem.) jumped on a desk and denounced Lieutenant Governor Mueller as a knave and party trickster, a disgrace to his position and to the German nation.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attempted to reach the place where Schiff was standing, but was held off by several Democratic Senators. Several other equally excited speeches were made, amid which the Senate took a recess until to-morrow.

After adjournment the Democrats gathered in front of the Speaker's desk and made several speeches denouncing the action of the day as outrageous and damnable.

Senator Jenner (Dem.) hoped all Democrats would hence-forth refuse to recognize Lieutenant Governor Mueller. So ended one of the most exciting contests ever seen inside the Senate chamber of Ohio.

KU KLUX KLAN.

CONCLUDED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

History till now gives no account of a conqueror so cruel as to place his vanquished foes under the dominion of their former slaves. That was reserved for the Radical rulers in this great Republic. This is so to-day in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas; and in 1866 and 1868 it was so in in Tennessee and elsewhere. The emancipated slave regiments parade in State or Federal uniforms armed cap-a-pie like the most approved regiments, paid for by taxation imposed on their former masters,

While White Men are Denied the Right

to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their houses, their property or the persons of their wives and children.

The minority say that when the testimony taken before the United States is analyzed, and the degradation of the Southern people is understood; when, as General Grant states in his report in December, 1865, the negroes believed the property of their former masters of right belonged to them, and that he was not entitled to any protection; when, as all the testimony shows, carpet-baggers, bureau agents and loyal leaguers, who went to these States and pictured the wrongs the negroes had suffered, and

The Right They Had to Take Whatever They Pleased

of the property they had labored to acquire for their own masters; when by their harangues in secret, sworn organizations, hatred of the white race of the South was instilled into the minds of these ignorant people by every art and wile that bad men could devise; when the negroes were formed into military organizations and the white people of these States were denied the use of arms; when

Arson, Rape, Robbery and Murder

were things of daily occurrence; when the great mass of the most intelligent whites were disfranchised, and the ballot was put into the hands of the negro by the people at Washington; when every promise made and every law enacted was broken and disregarded by the Federal authorities, when it suited their purpose to do so; whenever the courts were closed and the Federal officers, who were made by Congress absolute rulers and dispensers of what they called justice, ignored, insulted and trampled on the rights of the ostracized and disfranchised white man, while the official

Pandered to the Enfranchised Negro

on whose vote he relied to obtain a seat in Congress, to be made Governor or other high official in the State over which he ruled; in short when that people saw that they had no rights which were respected, no protection from insult, no

Security for Their Wives and Little One

and that what little they had saved from the ravages of war was being confiscated by taxation and rendered valueless by debts for which men who owned nothing had pledged it, and saw that all their complaints and remonstrances, however, honestly and humbly presented to Congress, were either wholly disregarded or regarded as evidence of a rebellious and an unsubdued spirit, many of them took the law into their own hands and did deeds of violence which

We Neither Justify Nor Excuse.

Situated and circumstanced as they were, unable, as the evidence shows, to keep anything that could be carried away, their hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, indeed everything, being fastened upon, as though the owner has no right or interest, and when the guilty negro was arraigned and his guilt proved, the carpet-bag or military official, who wanted his vote, discharged him, or he was pardoned by the so-called Governors, who had taught the negro that the property of right was theirs, there was but little left for them except to

Stop These Things as Best They Could.

To enormous oppressions, &c., was added plundering by the Freedmen's Bureau agencies, cotton thieves and military, to an extent only exceeded by the local carpet bag governments which superseded them.

The minority review these subjects at length and repeat that they feel confident that they are sustained in the assertion that there is nothing in the evidence tending to show that there is either any combination, conspiracy, design or desire on the part of any respectable number of people of the South to deprive the colored race of any of their civil or political rights, and there is certainly none either to subvert or interfere with the legitimate authority of the Fedaral or State government

Appended to the views of the minority is a paper drawn up by Mr. Van Trump, a minority member of the Sub-Committee, visiting the State of South Carolina. He states that the election in 1870 took place on the 19th of October. In looking over the official report of the Adjutant and Inspector General it would be observed that while

The Distribution of Arms to the Negro Militia

extends up to the very day of the election, not a gun was placed in their hands after the day of election, and the expiration of the ten days allowed for the Republican Election Commissioners to retain the ballot boxes in their possession. This was the exciting cause of whatever trouble and disturbance existed in South Carolina in 1870.

It Was Then That the Mission Showed Its Head.

and even the miserable testimony of the negroes themselves showed that the principal object of the Ku Klux visitations was to search for these very arms distributed among them by the Governor.

The report of the minority covers three hundred printed pages.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Hall's case has been formally put over till Monday next.

A Committee has been drawn by the State Senate in the McClure-Gray contest.

Chairmaker Ingersoll was in New York on Tuesday, looking after the suits against him.

Hon. Augustus Schell has been formally installed as Grand Sachem of reconstructed Tammany.

Dr. Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the Bureau of Immigration, but continues to lend it his aid and co-operation.

On account of the absence of Judge Cardoza, the Fisk-Stokes trial has been adjourned until Monday next.

The New York delegates to the National Labor Convention are instructed to vote for Wendell Philipps for the Presidency.

Judges Cardoza and Barnard of New York, are the subjects of judicial inquiry. They are charged with various and gross misdemeanors.

O. L. Stewart, a Republican, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney of New York county, in the place of young Tweed.

The Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has declared the first dividend of sixty cents on the dollar, payable on demand.

"OLD FORT DUQUESNE"—1755.

A Thrilling and Exciting Tale.

Beautifully illustrated, and called "Old Fort Duquesne," will be commenced in the March Number of the *"People's Monthly"* of Pittsburgh, the *only* illustrated paper of any size and pretensions outside of New York. All have heard of this old French Fort at Pittsburgh, and the bloody conflicts about it; the defeat of Braddock and Grant; its capture by General Forbes; the dreadful Indian frontier warfare; the celebrated chiefs, both White and Red, engaged, and other incidents of absorbing interests to Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. The very large circulation and popularity of this pure, bright, and attractive Monthly should convince all of its merit, but if any doubt, they can have three months trial of it, for only 25 cents. Yearly price, $1 50 *in advance*. Examine the wonderfully-liberal premium list. *Live* agents wanted on *big commission* in *every* locality. Address, *"People's Monthly,"* Pittsburgh, Pa.

VANKIRK VS. JOHNSON.

The Verdict at Last—What it Cost to Break a Marriage Vow in the Country—$2,500 for "Heart-ease."

An immense throng crowded the Court Room yesterday morning to hear the verdict in the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson. About ten o'clock the jury appeared and took the seats at the left of the bench. At ten precisely Judge Hampton took his seat on the bench, and the Court was formerly opened by the crier. The names of the jurors were then called. When Deputy Prothonotary Wightman propounded the usual questions: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" The foreman by way of reply, handed the Deputy a sealed envelope, the contents of which was to ease off the anxiety of the impatient crowd.

Judge Hampton broke the seal, read the verdict and then handed it to the Prothonotary, who proceeded to record it in the usual manner, and then said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, listen to the verdict as the Court has recorded it."

"WE FIND FOR THE PLAINTIFF,

Miss Hattie Vankirk, and award damages in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars."

The crowd after hearing the announcement filed out of the Court Room, various opinions being expressed as to the justice of the verdict.

The verdict agreed upon was effected by a compromise among the jurors. One of them was in favor of giving three hundred dollars, while the others ranged from twenty-five hundred to twelve thousand dollars.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Safe in Semple's Dry Goods Palace Blown Open—Nearly $2,000 Abstracted—The Watchman Gagged.

About nine o'clock, last evening, a daring robbery was perpetrated at the dry goods house of Mr. Wm. Semple, Nos. 165 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny. Two strangers rapped at the Federal street entrance, and on the watchman inquiring "who's there," the parties outside replied "Dave," that being the name of Mr. Semple's son. The watchman says the door was then opened, when three men entered and presenting a cocked revolver at his head, threatened to shoot him unless he kept quiet. He was seized, tied and gagged and covered with a roll of cloth. The robbers then proceeded to operate on the safe with a sledge and crowbar, but failing to open it, a fuse was inserted in the key hole and the door blown open. Between $1,500 and $2,000 were taken, when the robbers beat a retreat. The watchman as soon as the thieves departed repaired to the Mayor's office and gave information of the robbery to Chief Clark. The watchman was then locked up and the scene of the robbery visited and a revolver and a "jimmy" were found on the premises. No arrests were made up to an early hour this morning. Mr. Semple says that the watchman had positive instructions never to open the establishment at night to any one, not even himself. The matter will be fully investigated to-day.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Meinhart vs. Hingst, a verdict was yesterday morning returned for plaintiff in the sum of $1'472 25.

In the case of Kirk vs. McLaughlin, reported previously, the jury is out.

The next case taken up was that of John L. L. Knox vs. Cormick Logue. Action on a *sci. fa.* on a mechanics lein.

A preliminary injunction was granted to the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company against the City of Pittsburgh and Street Commissioner Hanter, enjoining them from removing the tarntable on Smithfield street.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Sterrett and Collier.

In Judge Sterrett's cranch of this Court, yesterday morning, the case of D. B. Morris vs. John Lowe was taken up. This was an action for rent of a dwelling house. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $157 86.

In Judge Collier's branch the case of Bridget Slatterly vs. Sebastian Bope, reported previously, is still on trial.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Cooper, an infant a few days old, who died suddenly in Union township. Dr. Arthurs examined the body and pronounced that death resulted from cyanosis. Verdict accordingly.

An inquest was also held on the body of O. McDonald, who was found drowned in the Ohio river at Manchester. He was one of a party who were in a skiff, and run into the steamer Bob McConnell some time since and drowned. The body was greatly decomposed. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

REV. JOS. R. KERR, of the Third U. P. Church, in Allegheny, has accepted a call to a Philadelphia Church. This leaves the pulpits of the First, Second and Third U. P. Churches in Allegheny vacant, the First and Second being made vacant by the death of Drs. Clark and Pressly.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜@114⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅜@115½
United States 5-20s, 1865	111 @111¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅛@111¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅜@111⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110⅜@110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	111⅛@111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112⅛ bid
United States 10-40s	107⅛@107⅜
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	110⅜ bid
Currency 6ixes	114⅛@114⅜
New 5 Per Cents	108⅛@108⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little or no change to note in prices, if we except groceries, and even the changes in these articles are slight and unimportant. Flour—always a leading article—is held firm at previous quotations, with *threatened* higher prices, which we guess will not soon occur, on account of the near approach of the resumption of navigation. Wheat is better in receipts, though prices remain firm and unchanged. Oats and corn are held firm at quotations. There is little doing in rye and barley. We make some slight changes in bacon and provisions, and report a fair trade. Cheese is scarce and prices firm and higher. Butter—the supply of strictly prime is short of the demand. Eggs are held firmly at the advanced prices. The markets show a slight improvement.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	727
Wheat, sks	188
Rye, sks	160
Butter, pks	48
Apples, bbls	49
Corn, sks	1,073
Oats, sks	2,617
Cheese, bxs	120
Barley, sks	127
Bacon, pcs	575

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The low price of smoked meat makes a lively market; leading houses quote as follows: sugar cured hams, 12c; do shoulders, 8½c; plain, 7c; rib sides, 8c; clear, 9c; dried beef, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 10½c; ham-sausage 10½c; pig feet, $2 25 per keg; mess pork, $14 50a15; Lard, steam in tcs, 9¾c; kettle, 10c; kegs and buckets, 10½a11c.

HAY—The supply was fully up with demand, with liberal receipts. The prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We note sales by the car load at $23 00a a26 per ton.

ONIONS—In good supply. We note sales at $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

POULTRY—The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes, with sales in a jobbing way at 70a75c per bushel.

SALT—Sold by the car load at $1 80; from store $2 00.

ASHES—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The stock in first hands is reported light; sales soda ash, common, at 4½c; refined 5c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—The falling off in the receipts has improved the demand, although prices are unchanged. The current rates are: Common to fair $3a4 per bbl, prime to choice $4 50a5 as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply; prices weak but no lower; sales: Common to fair 50a55c per gallon; prime to choice 60a65c.

BUTTER—The market was less firm; the supply is in excess of the demand; we note sales of prime to choice roll nicely put up at 23a25c; other sales were made at a variety of prices, too numerous to mention.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with plenty of sellers at 4c per lb.

BEANS—Steady but not active at $2a2 50 per bush.

CANDLES—Steady with sales of mould at 11c; Stearing, 13½a16c; Star, 18a19c per lb.

CIDER—The market was a firm one with sales to a fair extent at $8 00a12 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market maintains its firmness; the current rates are: Goshen, 16½a17c; Factory, 15½a15c; Dairy, 14½a15c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Are attracting more attention; sales of peaches at $6 50a7 00 per case; tomatoes, $4 25a4 50; Winslow's corn, $5 25a5 50.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet and unchanged; sales of standard brands to the trade at 20½a21c; sales from store in a small way at the usual advance.

COUNTRY LARD—The receipts are increasing with an ample supply in first hands; sales at 8a8½c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time; sales of Eastern cultivated at $12 00a15 00, Sackett's, $17 00 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $6 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Are in ample supply: peaches, halves, 10a10½c; mixed, 8a8½c; quarters, 7a7½a; peeled, 15a20c; blackberries, 13a15c; pitted cherries, 25a30c; unpitted, 8a10c; apples, common to fair, 6½a7½c; prime to choice, 8a8½c.

EGGS—The demand has largely improved with a firm market; holders have put up the figures to 28a30c per dozen.

FLOUR—A strong market, with a good local demand; the receipts are not large, still there is no scarcity; we quote fair to good spring wheat, $7 50a7 75; choice, $8; fair to good red winter wheat, $7 50a7 75; fancy, $8 25; country flour sold at various prices. Rye flour, $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration, with a fair demand. We quote: Red wheat at $1 55a1 60; white $1 60a165 per bushel. Oats steady but not very active. We note sales by the car load at 50a51c; in a small way 53a55c. Corn market devoid of animation; sales of shelled, good, mixed on the track were made at 58a60 for bulk; 61a62c for sacked. Rye, sales for some time have been restricted with light offerings. The tendency being to higher prices; 95c is freely offered. Barley, the demand is improving, with sales of spring in cars at 70c; fall 85a90 per bushel.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Tobacco active; sales of 207 hhds. of common to good $6a7 50; low to fair leaf $7 75a12 50. Bagging very firm and quiet at 15a16c. Cotton firmer and higher; middling 22¾c. Flour firm and active with the supply not up to the demand; extra family $6 75. Grain quiet and firm; wheat, red and white, $1 60a1 75. Corn, shelled, 60c. Oats 50c. Rye 90a92c. Provisions active and prices well maintained. Mess pork held at $13 50 in round lots; Bacon active; shoulders 6¼c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c packed. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c packed. Hams firm; sugar cured 12¾c; plain 11¾c packed. Lard in good demand. Whisky dull at 88c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to note as relates to this article. The demand was restricted, and so were the sales. Buyers appear shy, and are not inclined to operate just at this time. Holders were asking an advance of ¼c from the previous day's figures, for the raw material.

CRUDE.

We quote the asking prices as follows:

Spot	10c
February	10c
S. O. 1st 6 mo	10c
B. O. 1st 6 months	11c
S. O. all year	10c
B. O. all year	12c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was reported quiet. This, however, is no news to the general reader. The following are the nominal rates:

Spot	21¼c
February	21¾c
March	22¾c
April	23c

The above are the current rates for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—The *Courier* says: One dull day follows another in immediate succession. When questions of such grave importance vex the public mind, as at present, prices suffer but little change, but in view of prospective complications in the business, the demand is very light and prices drooping. Sales were made as follows:

UPPER ROAD.

500	bbls spot	3 52½
1,000	" spot	3 55
2,000	" s. o. to March	3 60
2,000	" spot	3 72½

LOWER ROAD.

700	bbls spot	3 72½
2,000	" s. o. 1st 6 mos	3 62½

OIL CITY.

500	bbls 46 gravity	4 00

OIL CITY, February 21.—Market dull, but steadier; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $3 62½; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 21.—Market very dull at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, February 21.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85a3 90.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—Market dull and nothing doing. $3 60 bid, 3 65 asked for spot. Futures unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market very dull.

Standard white	21¾c
Cases	27¼c
Crude in bulk	11¾c
March	22¼a22¾c
April	23c

NEW YORK, February 21.—Closing of the 20th. Crude remains nominal at 13¾c. Refined is depressed, and quoted at 22c; cases 28¼c. Philadelphia delivery dull and weaker; sales of 300 barrels of refined for February at 21¾c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 36 cars or about 648 head. In addition to these Sadler, Haven & Co., sent 30 head, and Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 73, which with a few scattering lots from the surrounding country made fully 800 head on sale yesterday morning. The quality of the cattle, taking the lots all through, was the best here for some time. There has been some better stock on sale other weeks but the drovers all made the remark that the offerings were principally good and very even with no bad tail ends. The market opened up very slow and at eight o'clock, at which time there is generally a good many sold, we think we can safely say that not 50 head of cattle had changed hands. The trade ruled slow throughout the day, butchers holding back and claiming that those sent would effect their markets greatly, Judging from the way they talked of Lent hurting their markets one would think that very little meat would be eaten by this community for some time, a thing known to the contrary. By holding back on the sellers the market as above stated ruled slow, as all the cattle offered were at prices as low as those of last week, and dealers parted with them at these figures very reluctantly. A few sold as high as $7 75 per hundred pounds, but they were four to five years old steers of good blood and well fatted, almost what could be called show cattle. On the whole the market was, to use the expression of drovers, tough, with prices lower than last week. At eleven o'clock there were still a good many unsold, which, with a load or two not put on sale, were sent to East Liberty.

The number of stock cattle on sale was exceedingly small. There was a fair number of buyers on hand, but most of them had to go home without making any purchases. Trade in this kind of stock continues limited, drovers all claiming there is no money in it. Good straight stockers sell slow at prices from $4 50 to $4 75 per hundred pounds.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of stock sold: Extra 1,300 to 1,400 steers, fat and smooth, $6 50 to $7 00; prime 1,200 steers from $6 25 to $6 50; medium 1,100 steers $5 50 to $5 75; common butchers' steers $4 75 to $5 00; bulls $3 00 to $4 50; cows heifers and stags $3 00 to $4 50; stockers $4 50 to $4 75.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale yesterday morning was a little larger than last week, running pretty close to 400 head. The offerings consisted of both common and good. The market opened up a little slow, though after fairly commenced it continued active until the close. Dealers report trade fair and prices pretty good on the best grades of stock. The following sales are as reported:

SALES.

Schidmantel and Flinner sold 34 head of Butler county sheep, averaging 95 lbs, at $7 25 per hundred lbs.

Neily and Fairly sold 80 head Armstrong county sheep at prices running from $3,00 per head to $7 00 per hundred lbs.

J. W. Stewart retailed 80 head Ohio sheep at figures running from $6 50 to $8 00 per hundred lbs.

I. Keefer sold 80 head Lawrence county, Pa. sheep at prices from $5 75 to $7 50 per hundred pounds.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale in the morning although small was larger than last week. The market was slow butchers being unwilling to pay the advance asked by sellers. Lately good hogs have advanced considerably and dealers have some difficulty in getting a supply for the trade. Following are sales as reported:

Jacob Rothchild sold 200 head at prices from $5 25 to $6 per hundred pound.

G. Emerick & Co. sold 250 head at figures from $5a5 74.

T. B. Anderson sold 19 head Ohio hogs at $5 50 per hundred lbs.

F. Hector retailed 150 head Western stock at prices from $5a6.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 25 head Ohio hogs at $5 25 per cwt lbs.

Jacob Neely sold $50 head Ohio hogs at $5 50 per cwt lbs.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY Feb. 20, 1872.

Saturday's Transactions.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending Saturday 17th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 316 cars; hogs, 158 cars; sheep, 152 cars; mules, 21 cars; horses, 33 cars. Comparing these with the arrivals of last week we find there has been an increase of 21 cars of cattle, 57 of sheep and 11 of mules, and a decrease of 2 of hogs and 3 of horses.

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above arrivals, the offerings of cattle have been a little larger than last week, but still not enough to make any change in the market. We think that if anything the number of cattle on sale here has been smaller and that increase is mainly in through stock. The market this week opened up from last Tuesday with but few buyers here. On Wednesday the run of stock was rather light, and in quality fair, and the market ruled firm and moderately active at prices a shade higher than last week. The run of cattle for sale did not prove heavy, and with favorable reports of eastern markets sellers advanced prices at least ¼c on all grades. On Friday there was very little stock in the yards unsold and the general feelings and tone of the market was firm. On Saturday there was nothing doing, and a few loads that were not here in time for the market will be sent to Allegheny for retail. Following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 25a6 50; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, $5 25a5 75. common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, $4 75a5 25; bulls, $2 75a3 50; cows, heifers, stags, &c., $3 50 a4 50.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs was about the same as the previous week, with a difference as to prices. The demand for York hogs during the early part of the week was light, and with no very good feeling ruling, the market was dull and sluggish, at prices running from $4 50 to $4 65; for strictly prime, and extra Philadelphia tops it was more active at figures from $5 25 to $5 65. The change of weather has had a favorable influence on the trade and prices of Yorkers run up as high as $5 and Philadelphia to $6 per hundred pounds. The offering of extra hogs has been very light and not equal to the demand and with this feeling ruling dealers had no difficulty in getting about their own figures Prices on good hogs were higher on Saturday than at any time for several months. The only reason assigned for the advance is the light runs; pork is selling cheap and there has been no advance in lard, shoulders or hams to cause the present feeling, and we think that unless prices recede there will be a rise in those articles. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia, $5 85a6 00; prime do $5 50a 5 75; prime Yorkers, $4 75a5 00; common, $4 50a4 75.

SHEEP.

As will be seen by the above report the arrivals of sheep for the week have been some 57 cars more than last. In quality the receipts were both common and good. The feeling in good sheep is pretty much the same as last week, though prices have ruled a shade higher. On common, with a larger supply on sale, the feeling is not so good, and the market has ruled slower with prices a little lower than last week. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here. Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $7 75a 8 00; prime 85 to 90 do $5 75a7 50; medium 70 to 85 do $5 75 to 6 25; common $5 00a 5 25; scalawags $2 00a3 00 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Gold strong at 110⅝a110¾.

Loans were from 2 to 2 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $29,000,000.

Governments strong and in sympathy with gold.

Union Pacific was again to-day the great feature of the Stock Exchange. One hundred thousand shares, it is said, changed hands on speculation, and speculation was characterized by extreme depression and a very unsettled market. The two extremes of the day were 38⅛ and 34⅜. There was a very wide difference between sellers options and regular stock. At one time stock sold at 38, regular, and 30½ seller, ten; again at 36 regular and 35 seller, five, and 36 regular and 33½ seller, sixty. In the morning the differences between cash and regular stock was ½ to ¼ per cent., and in the afternoon stock loaned at ½ to 1⅛ for borrowing.

Money closed active.

State bonds were firm.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firm. Lake ingot more active at $28¼a28½, cash; Scotch pig quiet at $37a42. United States pig a shade firmer at 40a43c. Bar quiet; refined English and American $86. Russian sheet firm at $15. Cold nails steady; cut $5; clinch $7; horse shoe $19a33.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton drooping; middling 22½. Flour advanced as regards family $7 35a7 50. Wheat steady; red $1 57a1 60. Corn firm at 47c. Oats steady at 42a46c. Barley steady at 70a80c. Sugar firm. N. O. 9a11c. Linseed oil 87a89. Eggs declined 26a 27c. Butter firm at 20a25c. Cheese steady at 15¾a16¼cc. Clover seed dull and drooping at $9 50a975. Mess pork firm; sales at $13 25. Lard firm at 9a9¼c. Bulk meats steady for sides; sales sides 5a6¾a6¼; sales 100,000 lbs., shoulders 5c seller for March; bacon declined; shoulders 6¾c; sides 7½a7¾c; sales 100 hhds., clear rib 7¾c seller April; Hogs firm at $4 60a5 00; receipts 2,000. Whisky steady at 86c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour firmer; superfine, $5 25a5 75. Wheat steady; red, $1 58a1 62; amber, $1 64a1 65. Corn dull; yellow western, 60a70. Oats, mixed, 53a54c. Whisky dull at 92c. Mess pork, $10 50a14 63. Lard, 9½a9¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull and declined 2c; amber Michigan, $1 54; No 2 red, $1 49½; No 3 red; $1 42. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 46¾a46½c. Oats quiet, No 1, 42½c; Michigan, 41c; rejected, 37c. Clover seed steady at $5 65. Hogs firm at $5 20.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 20.—Wheat steady; extra $1 63; amber $1 49. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm. Clover seed firm at $5 60.

The Secret of Captivation.

Features of Grecian mould, a well turned neck and beautiful rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions" and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexion can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin. mwf&W

Roll On

Great Pill of Ayer, roll on!
Through miles emboweled roll!
Roll on!

Through those whose livers chafe the soul!
Through those whose feeble stomachs fail!
Through mesentaries waxen pale!
Through all who live in aches and ail!
Ever roll on!

Roll o'er the prairies of the nation—
For the sick and ill of every station!
Roll down the Andes—towering mountains!
Roll over Afric's golden fountains!
Through India and the Chersonese!
Through distant Isles of Japanese!
Wherever dwells a sinking heart
Roll on, to do your mighty part,
Ayer's Pills, roll on.

Putnam for October.

After War, Pestilence and Intemperance

Colds are doubtless the principal cause from which the greatest destruction of human life results. And yet a stubborn Cold is considered a very ordinary affair, and most people are content to wait its getting well of itself—converting by such neglect, a curable affection into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. As ordinary prudence, therefore, plainly teaches that a violent Cough and Cold should be taken care of in its incipiency—should never be trifled with, and that immediate recourse should in every case be had to a prompt and certain curative—so the experience of thousands, and a reputation sustained for thirty years points to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant as a remedy always efficacious sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the organs of the chest, and certain to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED:

WALDRON—O'DOHERTY—February 6th, 1872, at St. Mary's, Pittsburgh, by Rev. Father Devlin, JOHN WALDRON, of Washington, Pa., and Miss KATE O'DOHERTY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly of Malin Head, county Donegal, Ireland.

DIED.

GILDENFENNY—Of inflammation of the bowels, Tuesday afternoon, February 21st, at half-past 4 o'clock, CLARISSA E., wife of W. A. Gildenfenny, in the 31st year of her age.

ANDERSON—On Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, MARGARET H., wife of Wm. J. Anderson, in the 36th year of her age.

FULTON—In New Orleans, Louisiana, on Friday, February 9th, 1872, ANDREW FULTON, JR., son of the late Andrew and Jane Fulton.

KAYLOR—On Tuesday morning, February 20th, ROBERT LEO, infant son of Edward and Mary Ellen Kaylor, aged 5 months and 28 days.

MILLER—Suddenly, at his residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Friday morning, February 16, at 1 o'clock, WM. MILLER, firm of Wm. Miller & Co., Pittsburgh.

MURRAY—On Friday, February 16th, Mrs. MARY MURRAY, relict of Magnus M. Murray, in the 68th year of her age.

SMITH—On Sunday, February 18th, at 9 o'clock P.M., REBECCA SMITH, wife of John Smith, in the forty-second year of her age.

PENNY—At the residence of his mother, at McKeesport, on Sabbath, February 25, Dr. DAVID A. PENNY, in the 32d year of his age.

POWERS—Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872, THEODORE R. POWERS.

LAUGHLIN—On Sunday evening, February 18th, 1872, Mrs. JANE LAUGHLIN, in the 80th year of her age.

McDOWELL—On Sunday morning the 18th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. N. McDowell.

DICKSON—On Sunday, February 18th, 1872, at 2½ A. M., MARY SEDGLEY, wife of James Dickson.

Four Millions of Invalids.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularity of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

HOPEFUL HEARTS.

It is the doubting man that fails, whether in sickness or in the other concerns of life. What man or woman, or child, that could not have been cured of consumption or of any disease of the pulmonary organs by a timely application to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, containing as it does the best of expectorants and other medicines which will eliminate from the human system those morbid collections which clog and impede the proper working machinery of life?

Whilst Dr. Keyser does not claim for his Lung Cure that it will *always* cure without his personal services, he does claim for it that it has arrested thousands of cases of lung disease in their incipiency and cured thousands of others after all hopes had fled. It is surely worth the trial, and one trial will do more to convince those who are skeptical than hundreds of arguments. One dollar and fifty cents is a small matter when your lungs and thereby your life are threatened with danger. Sold at 207 Liberty street.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES, DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.

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